FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 129

5 July 1978

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on 32d CEMA Session in Bucharest	AA 1	1/A6
SCINTEIA on Economic Cooperation	AA 1	1/A6
Communique Issued [cross-reference]	AA 2	1/A7

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Mojsov Delivers UN Disarmament Session Closing Speech	BB 1	1/A8
Tirana ATA Condemns Superpowers' Disarmament Efforts	BB 4	1/A11

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Attends National Assembly Session	C 1	1/A12
Session Continues	C 1	1/A12
Session Concludes 5 Jul	C 2	1/A13
Zhivkov Interviewed by Greece's PROINI ELEVTHEROTIPIA [Khadzopoulos, 4 Jul]	C 2	1/A13
Petur Mladenov Departs for West Germany	C 5	1/B2
Arrives in FRG, Begins Talks [cross-reference]	C 6	1/B3
BTA Correspondent Comments	C 6	1/B3
Mladenov, Genscher Toasts Reported	C 6	1/B3
Visit Concludes	C 7	1/B4
Zhivkov Congratulates Carter on U.S. National Holiday	C 8	1/B5
U.S. Ambassador Hosts Reception	C 8	1/B5
Briefs: Morocco Parliamentary Delegation; Varna Party Plenum	C 8	1/B5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mexican Parliamentary Delegation Meets With Officials	D 1	1/B6
Received by Strougal	D 1	1/B6
Talks With Indra	D 1	1/B6
Colotka, Others Receives New Romanian Ambassador	D 1	1/B6
Bilak Leaves for Official Visit to Poland	D 2	1/B7
More on Barcak's Activities During Mozambique Visit	D 2	1/B7
Received by Machel	D 2	1/B7
Signs Trade Agreements	D 2	1/B7
FRG Journalist Ordered To Leave Within 48 Hours	D 2	1/B7
Prosecution of CSSR Citizen for Espionage Begins	D 2	1/B7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Axen, Fischer Address Ambassadors' Conference	E 1	1/B8
Reportage on Visit by Le Thanh Nghi, SRV Delegation	E 1	1/B8
Received by Stoph	E 1	1/B8
Received by Honecker	E 2	1/B9
Cooperation Agreements Signed	E 2	1/B9

More on Visit of Hungarian Military Delegation	E 3	1/B10
Delegation Visits Combine	E 3	1/B10
Received by Honecker	E 3	1/B10
Cypriot Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit	E 4	1/B11
Talks Begin	E 4	1/B11
Fischer, Rolandhis Address Banquet	E 4	1/B11
Bahro Found Guilty of Intelligence Activity	E 5	1/B12
FRG Citizens Imprisoned for Misuse of Transit Agreement	E 6	1/B13
West Berliners Arrested for Violating Transit Agreement	E 6	1/B13
ADN Comments on Intelligence Activity in FRG	E 6	1/B13
Honecker Greets Pope Paul on Coronation Anniversary [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Jun]	E 7	1/B14
PDRY Sends Message of Thanks to Honecker	E 7	1/B14
Cuban Sugar Industry Minister Arrives in Berlin	E 7	1/B14

HUNGARY

Losonczi Reports on Machel, Al-Qadhdhafi Visits	F 1	1/C1
Puja Arrives in Vienna for Talks	F 1	1/C1
Visits Parliament, Foreign Ministry	F 1	1/C1
Discusses Detente, Foreign Relations	F 1	1/C1
Cuban Military Delegation Arrives on 3 Jul	F 2	1/C2
Trade Minister Saghy Leaves for Visit to Moscow	F 2	1/C2
Government Economist Interviewed on Recent CEMA Session	F 2	1/C2
NEPSZABADSAG Comments on Slackness, Work Dodging	F 4	1/C4

POLAND

Reportage on Workers' Self-Government Conference	G 1	1/C5
Gierek Reads Politburo Report	G 1	1/C5
Gierek Closes Conference	G 14	1/D4
PAP Comments on Conference	G 15	1/D5
Foreign Minister Arrives in France on 3-Day Visit	G 16	1/D6
Received by Giscard d'Estaing	G 16	1/D6
Polish-Brazilian Cooperation Agreements Signed	G 17	1/D7
Jaroszewicz Receives Libyan Delegation 3 Jul	G 17	1/D7
Cooperation Agreement Signed	G 18	1/D8
CPCZ's Bilak, Stefanak Arrive in Warsaw 4 Jul	G 18	1/D8
Briefs: U.S. Delegation in Gdansk	G 18	1/D8

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Congratulates Carter on Independence Day	H 1	1/D9
Officials Attend U.S. Embassy Reception	H 2	1/D10
Argentine Junta Member Discusses Talks With Ceausescu [TELAM]	H 2	1/D10
Thai Commerce Minister, Economic Delegation Visit	H 3	1/D11
Arrive 29 Jun [SCINTEIA 30 Jun]	H 3	1/D11
Received by Ceausescu	H 3	1/D11
Sign Documents, Depart	H 3	1/D11
Danish Communist Party Delegation Visits	H 4	1/D12
Received by Bobu	H 4	1/D12
Ceausescu Receives Party Chairman	H 4	1/D12

Delegation Departs 4 Jul	H 5	1/D13
Protocol on Economic Cooperation Signed With Mexico	H 5	1/D13
Briefs: Turkish Tourism Minister Arrives	H 5	1/D13

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Addresses Sutjeska Battle Anniversary Meeting	I 1	1/D14
Tito Visits War Museum in Tjientiste	I 6	1/E5
TANJUG Reports on Visit by Japanese Diet Delegation	I 7	1/E6
Received by Markovic	I 7	1/E6
Meeting With Hodza	I 7	1/E6
Delegation Departs	I 8	1/E7
Activities of Party, State Leaders Reported	I 8	1/E7
Vrhovec in Dubrovnik	I 8	1/E7
Hodza Receives Liberian Envoy	I 8	1/E7
Stambolic Confers With GDR's Flegel	I 9	1/E8
Leaders Attend Slovenia Celebration	I 9	1/E8
Briefs: Kosovo Economy; Vojvodina TU Head; Kuwaiti Health Minister	I 10	1/E9

Item 856-B-4 PrEx 7.10: FBIS-EEU-78-129

FBIS-EEU-78-129
Wednesday
5 July 1978
Vol II No 129

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

66

COMPLETE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 32D CEMA SESSION IN BUCHAREST

SCINTEIA on Economic Cooperation

AU031120Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 2 Jul 78 AU

["An Important Event in the Development of Economic Collaboration Among CEMA Member-Countries"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/7/1978--Daily SCINTEIA of Sunday carries a commentary under the above headline devoted to the 32d meeting of the ordinary session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, with the participation of heads of government or their deputies of the member-countries--Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the USSR--as also of a delegation from Yugoslavia and of delegations of observers of Angola, Ethiopia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Vietnam, held in Bucharest, over June 27-29.

After emphasizing that Socialist Romania, in concordance with the basic principles of her foreign policy, with the consistent line toward developing and deepening the economic collaboration with the CMEA countries, with all socialist countries, took active part in the whole CMEA activity, SCINTEIA writes:

The spirit of comradely understanding allowed for the consensus of all participants on the adoption of special long-term collaboration programmes, down to 1990, which define a series of priority objectives in domains of great importance. Mentioned next are the measures crystalized there, providing for the conclusion of cooperation ventures in the domains of fuels, energy and raw materials, machine-building, agriculture and food industry.

It can be assessed, the paper stresses, that the whole set of measures agreed upon is in the interest of each member-country and of all participating states of the CMEA, being of a nature to step up the development of their national economies, to lead to intensified technico-scientific collaboration, open up ever broader access to the respective countries to the peak achievements of science and technology, facilitating by all this the scoring of fresh successes in the building of the new system.

In connection with the approximation and evening up of their economic development levels, one of the main targets of collaboration and of carrying through the special long-term programmes of collaboration of the CMEA-member countries, SCINTEIA writes: With a view to attaining this target, it was envisaged that by the collaboration measures the less industrially developed countries be ensured enlarged participation in the activity of specialization and cooperation in production, the needed support for the construction in their territory of objectives of high technical standard, their access being thus facilitated to the latest gains of science and technique.

The unfolding of the session proceedings emphasized again, the Romanian daily goes on, that the promotion and rigorous observance of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance--principles unanimously agreed upon and included in the CMEA rules, developed in the complex programme--prove to be the only lasting foundation to developing fruitful collaboration among the states participating in the organization's activities. It is only on this basis that the collaboration and cooperation serve the major objective, their national goal--reaffirmed also in the joint communique of the current meeting of the session--namely of contributing to the speeded up development of each country's national economy, to the approximation and evening up of their economic development levels.

Referring to Romania's activity within the current session, SCINTEIA mentions that the Romanian delegation pointed to the outstanding importance of coordinating the plans--the main method of organization of the economic and technico-scientific cooperation, through mutual consultations on matters of economic development, a method affording the propitious framework for the conclusion of understandings and agreements. According to Romania's outlook, the activity of coordination of the plans sets out from the provisions of the single plan of development of each country, from the basic directions of planning established by the communist party in each country--an inalienable attribute of each socialist state's sovereignty and independence. Bearing in mind the principled significance as also the efficiency and practical utility of coordinating the plans, generally of developing the collaboration according to the above mentioned demands, Romania, writes SCINTEIA, advanced a set of proposals of a nature to create the necessary framework for the realization by cooperation of objectives whose construction takes longer time in industry, agriculture and other domains, to offer certainty and stability in the supply with a series of products of utmost importance to the progress of the national economies.

Romania is convinced that it is only in this way that can be attained the improvement of the CMEA activity, the broad fructification, within it, of the advantages of the relations of economic collaboration among the socialist countries, appreciates the paper. Emphasizing that Romania, setting out from the consideration that from its very inception the CMEA was not conceived as a closed organization, but as one open to collaboration with all the other socialist countries, just as with other states wishing it, SCINTEIA opines that the fact is greatly important that in the CMEA activities participate also other socialist states or states whose option is socialism. Romania pointed to the [word indistinct] observing each member country's sovereign right to unfold directly foreign economic relations and to self-dependently act within other international organizations.

Socialist Romania, setting out from the principles of peaceful coexistence, conceives her activity of foreign collaboration in a broad outlook: She works perseveringly for the deepening of the relations of collaboration and cooperation with the CMEA countries as also with all the other socialist countries, develops her relations of collaboration with the developing countries, with the non-aligned states, with all countries embarking on the road of self-dependent socio-economic development. Likewise, Romania expands her relations of collaboration with the developed capitalist states, with all world countries, irrespective of their system, actively participating in the international division of labour, in the exchange of material and spiritual [word indistinct].

Mentioning that Romania firmly grounds her relations with all states on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage--principles which are ever more asserting themselves as the only ones apt to ensure fruitful international collaboration, peoples' peace and security, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion: Under the conditions of the world today, characterized by interdependence among the national economies of the various states, the development of economic relations, of collaboration on multiple planes is an objective necessity of each country's march forward and is equally an essential condition of building a climate of confidence, rapprochement and understanding among states, a primordial condition of world peace and security.

Communique Issued

For the apparent text of the communique issued on the conclusion of the 32d CEMA session held in Bucharest from 27-29 June, as published in the 30 June PRAVDA on pp 1, 4, see the World Communism & Bloc Affairs Section of the 5 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MOJSOV DELIVERS UN DISARMAMENT SESSION CLOSING SPEECH

LD011330Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1938 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] United Na _ ns--"We have brought disarmament problems back to the United Nations, whose role in regard to this crucial question has become a first rate one." This was one of the main thoughts communicated to the representatives of 149 member states tonight by Lazar Mojsov, president of the UN General Assembly special session, in his appraisal of the special session on disarmament, the first in the history of the world organization.

In his speech at the end of the session, Mojsov vividly described 5 weeks' activities in the United Nations. He also made the following point: We have not achieved a breakthrough in halting the arms race and there has been no turning point, nor could there really have been one, but we have achieved much for a better and more secure world. What we have not succeeded in doing now we will do later.

The president of the world assembly said, in part: "When we look back on the ground covered, at the discussions we had and the barriers we surmounted when the initiative was given and the preparations were made for convening this special session, when we look back on the very complex work we have done over the past 5 weeks, when we justifiably ask ourselves what we have achieved and whether all these efforts have yielded fruit, whether we have fulfilled all the hopes and expectations, we can certainly give a positive reply to every one of these questions. The fact that we are not all fully satisfied with the work and results of this special session and that we expected more and hoped for more concrete results, is only further proof that we have come to grips with the most intricate and complex question of present-day international relations which are anyway so complex and full of contradictions that it is impossible to make a sudden breakthrough and achieve the state of complete security for mankind in the course of one UN General Assembly session alone.

"We have nevertheless achieved much on this road to a better and more secure world. First of all, we held the most representative meeting ever in the history of international relations devoted exclusively to the problems of halting the arms race and plotting the road toward more active and effective negotiations on disarmament.

"We have had a very significant and rich general debate representing the greatest achievement to have ever been made in international discussions on disarmament.

"We have heard valuable arguments and numerous proposals and suggestions on how and why to deal with the present untenable situation created by the arms race, the constant increase in military spending and being at the brink of the threat of a global cataclysm, which by its terrible consequences would be the first and certainly also the last of this kind in the history of human civilization.

"Our work, debates and talks were followed with great interest by the entire world public and especially by a series of nongovernmental organizations and movements which have contributed greatly to present the current arms race to the public and peoples of all countries. Tens of millions of signatures were sent to the United Nations on petitions demanding effective action against this suicidal race frought with unforeseeable consequences. These petitions, deposited in the UN's archives, testify of the role of the United Nations and to the trust shown for the United Nations by millions of common people throughout the world.

"We have brought disarmament problems back to the United Nations, whose role in regard to these crucial questions has become a first rate one. It was shown that the United Nations is the only forum where, despite all the policial and negotiating difficulties, it is possible to hold discussions on an equal footing and with the participation of all, on problems which are, of course, of great importance to the individual powers having a special role and responsibilities, but which cannot be solved successfully if they are confined only to the circle of these powers; this, however, often becomes a vicious circle of rivalry and mistrust and thus also of an ever increasing armament effort.

"The past weeks and especially the last few days were a period devoted not only to debate and to the launching of various ideas and proposals, but also to intense negotiation on all aspects of the current world situation caused by the arms race. If we add the five sessions of the preparatory committee to this, we may draw the conclusion that the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, though not a negotiating forum convened to conclude international agreements and arrangements, represented as a whole the most intense discussion ever held to appraise the present situation and determine the basic lines of the UN action aimed at solving the plethora of questions in the complex sphere of disarmament.

"On the basis of these negotiations, which were patient and often very difficult and marked by various turns of events, and on the basis of mutual respect for the views of all participants in this broad negotiating process, we today adopted a final document which, in these circumstances, constitutes the broadest possible basis for the United Nation's continued work and efforts in the field of disarmament.

Not everybody is or can be satisfied with every part and paragraph of this final document, as statements and explanations made during today's session make clear, due to various forms of resistance and the accepted method of work based on the concensus characterized by the patient coordination of views; it was not possible to adopt justified and extensive assessments, demands or measures. Significant concessions also had to be made by many of the participants in the course of the extensive work accomplished, especially during the negotiations, which went on to the last moment."

The president of the world assembly thanked all those who, in the spirit of mutual agreement-seeking, made it possible in the end to adopt the document which, in his view, represents a new page in the history of the United Nations' work and activity.

He particularly thanked the proposers of several resolutions for not insisting on a vote being taken. He said that in this way they made a significant contribution to the efforts to wind up the session in the spirit of unanimous and serious preoccupation with the task of embarking at long last on effective talks aimed at limiting and restraining the arms race. These resolutions were submitted by India, France and a group of 32 predominantly Arab countries. Mojsov then went on:

"The assessments, measures and proposals adopted in the final documents, and especially some of their individual aspects, represent significant new positions agreed on in the United Nations. When the initiative to convene the special session was accepted, and during its preparation there were a number of elements in the international situation and especially in relations between the great powers which gave us more optimism and increased our expectations as regards the final results of this special session. However, the expected bilateral or multilateral agreements which have been negotiated for such a long time have not materialized.

We also expected the publication of unilateral measures by some countries, especially the great powers, with regard to freezing or reducing military spending or individual forms of armament, or with regard to the further development of some of the destructive kinds of weapons, as well as with regard to strengthening trust in relations between individual countries in the sensitive spheres of the arms race.

"The results of this session, devoted exclusively to disarmament, inevitably reflected the deterioration which had taken place in international relations, because the complex problem of disarmament is inextricably linked not only with the entire state of international relations but also with very individual problems. Let us therefore hope that the special session will make it possible to overcome the difficulties presently experienced in negotiations between individual powers and that it will give a fresh impetus to the negotiating mechanisms. Athough SALT II and the treaty on the complete banning of nuclear weapons tests could not be concluded before the special session, I am convinced that this will happen in the coming months, in the context of the great debate, atmosphere and negotiations which characterized this session. This will undoubtedly be another one of the significant results and consequences of this great international dialog which we attended and in which we took part between 23 May and today.

"The strengthening of the negotiating mechanisms, which will make it possible to further discuss, coordinate and adopt a series of measures leading to disarmament and about which many prominent world statesmen have spoken, was at the center of attention at this session. It is obvious that negotiations are the only way to make a great and significant breakthrough in all the fields of the complex problem of disarmament in the coming years. It is certain that the decisions spelled out in this connection in the final document represent the most significant achievement of this session. The role of the United Nations and the General Assembly with regard to disarmament questions has also been strengthened. The UN commission for disarmament, as a debating organ, will make it possible to continue the dialog initiated at this session. In a few years time we will have a new UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which will adopt new conclusions and measures.

"A negotiating organ has been set up to work in the spirit of the proposals made during this session. This will make it possible to continue the process of negotiating on a series of measures on the basis of the decisions of this session, which ties this organ even more closely to the United Nations and its procedure.

"In connection with the agreement reached on the future of the negotiating organs, I can state that it was reached on the understanding that the members of the existing negotiating body are members of the disarmament committee. The numerous proposals which had been sent to the session but could not be coordinated for a number of reasons will be the subject of further consideration and decisionmaking within the framework of the United Nations and the organs set up by the special session.

"Esteemed representatives, all that we have achieved here deserves the full attention of the international community. The fact that we have not fulfilled the most optimistic expectations and that we have not achieved even more significant results should be the cause for neither disillusionment nor despondence. True enough, we have not made a serious breakthrough with regard to halting the arms race, we have not been able to agree on new and more decisive measures leading to disarmament. There has been no turning point in the history of international relations. However, if we take into account all the realities of the world in which we live, this could not happen. What we have not succeeded in doing now we will do later. At long last we have mapped out a new road and opened the prospects for further negotiations."

TIRANA ATA CONDEMNS SUPERPOWERS' DISARMAMENT EFFORTS

LD011052Y Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, July ', ATA--At the seat of the United Nations Organization or in the European cities where Soviet-U.S. bargains take place, in Washington or Moscow, now the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union continue to sing more than ever to disarmament. Carter and Brezhnev, Gromyko and Vance, the zealous spokesmen and lackeys of Washington and Moscow shed crocodile tears over the dangers threatening peace and security in the world. They shout themselves hoarse about responsibilities history has allegedly charged the super-big with to take care of the "destinies of mankind". A dense deceptive fog is being rapidly spread to make it easier for the imperialist wolves to prepare for the new slaughter. Those who sing more to disarmament are the demons of war.

Precisely in these days, when the demagogy on disarmament has reached its climax, the preparations for war by the two superpowers have also been intensified. Large scale N.A.T.O. aircraft manoeuvres were carried out over the territory of West Germany, while in Texas the U.S. Army conducted its manoeuvres which were watched by Carter himself. The Soviet social imperialists organized large scale naval manoeuvres in the Pacific. Meanwhile, the new nuclear explosions in Nevada and Semipalatinsk have preceeded the latest rounds of the SALT bargainings. The two superpowers, which are contending for world domination, never stop their armaments race and new funds are allocated for the preparation of war, they constantly make "corrections" to the military budgets. The U.S.A. House of Representatives approved recently a new sum of 3.8 billion dollars for the program of military constructions in 1979. The Carter administration has increased by 12 billion dollars the expenditure allocated for the production of new weapons and has made "five changes" in the military budget this year surpassing the 130 billion dollars alloted at the beginning of the year. On their part, the Soviet social-imperialists, too, have allocated other billions of rubles for armaments. They try to conceal to the world public opinion their real military expenditure; however, the reality cannot be hidden. Recently it was reported that the Kremlin bosses, for example, approved the construction of a more perfected nuclear bomber, which is envisaged to be ready for use at the beginning of the 80's. The cost of production of this aircraft is to billions of rubles. All these feverish preparations for war are accompanied by the cries of the Washington and Moscow militarists. "We need more powerful missiles and aircraft and with higher precision," the U.S. minister of war, Brown, declared recently. "We must not stop before anything when we have to do with the strengthening of the armed forces," screams a spokesman of the Kremlin clique, the president of the Planning Commission, Bajbakov.

Can these be considered as an expression of the desire of the two superpowers to forge ahead to disarmament? Or perhaps do the colossal military expenditures of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union which together with the other N.A.T.O. and Warsaw Treaty member countries amounts to 350 billion dollars a year, or almost 1 billion dollars a day, serve to the "defence" of "peace"? This unbridled arming clearly shows that the two imperialist superpowers are preparing for war and that they constitute to the same extent the greatest danger to the freedom and sovereignty of the peoples, peace and security in the world. It is precisely this truth which the demagogy on disarmament seeks to camouflage, while the so-called theories on the need of preserving "the equilibrium between the superpowers" as the condition or base to avoid war and defend peace, aim at creating a capitulationist concept that no state or nation can survive outside the domination or tutelage of the one or the other superpower. However, the peoples reject this demagogy and this imperialist logic, they resolutely oppose the aggressive policy and the preparations for war by the two superpowers, the main and biggest enemies of mankind.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU041526Y Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jul (BTA)--The agenda of the eighth session of the Seventh National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which opened here this afternoon includes the bills for housing construction cooperatives, on winemaking, and for amending the road traffic law, an addendum to the law for administrative [words indistinct] and other questions.

In the work of the session are taking part the secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council, Mr Petur Tanchev, and other party and state leaders.

Session Continues

AU041938Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] [Words indistinct] the fuller satisfaction of the housing needs of the working people have a key point in the social policy of the Bulgarian Government. For the fulfillment of this important task the National Assembly today began a debate on the bill for house construction cooperatives.

Setting forth the reasons of the government on the bill, the minister of justice, Mrs Svetla Daskalova, pointed out that the bill for the first time regulates all-round activity in this field. She noted that the control of the people's councils on (?the formation) of house building cooperatives should be intensified so that they may at first satisfy the most needy citizens. At [words indistinct] people's councils are enjoined to help cooperative house construction in providing them with sites, materials and building machinery.

In the years since World War II viticulture and wine production in Bulgaria have scored considerable successes. The concentration and specialization of agriculture has created favourable conditions for placing this (?branch on scientific foundations.) As (?a result) of this Bulgaria now occupies of the leading places in the world in the export of bottled wine.

The bill on wine introduced for discussion in the National Assembly today aims at regulating questions connected with the quality, production and marketing of wine, drinks and products obtained from grapes. The idea is to meet the growing requirements of the international market and of local consumers.

The bill provides for the creation of all the necessary conditions for the making of wines with controlled appellation by origin. This should raise the prestige of Bulgarian winemaking and increase the interest in Bulgarian wines on the international market. Wine production should comply to the state standards and the approved technological rules.

The minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, spoke in favour of the bill. He pointed out that more than 70 per cent of the Bulgarian wines are marketed abroad. Together with France, Algeria, Spain and Argentina, Bulgaria is one of the biggest wine exporters in the world.

The minister of the interior, Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, explained the reasons for amending and amplifying the road traffic law, in force since 1973.

He emphasized that the stricter punishments introduced for drivers using alcohol and with the (?accurate) definition of the duties [word indistinct] chief department of roads conditions will be created in this country for reducing road accident and raising road safety.

The MPS unanimously approved a decision which confirms the decree of the State Council for changes in the government. The changes in the Council of Ministers were carried out at the beginning of last May.

The enactments announced by the State Council since the previous session of the National Assembly were also approved. The session continues its work tomorrow.

Session Concludes 5 Jul

AU0509145Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 5 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The 8th session of the 7th National Assembly has concluded its work. At 0800 GMT Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev, State Council and Council of Ministers deputy chairmen and members, took their seats in the official box.

After discussing the draft bills on the housing construction cooperatives, on winemaking, and on amending the road traffic law, the National Assembly members unanimously adopted the proposed laws (?at the second reading).

The National Assembly heard with great attention and adopted a declaration of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the international year of struggle against apartheid. The declaration stresses that the National Assembly welcomes the UN decision on intensifying the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. It calls for completely eliminating apartheid and implementing the right of self-determination of the peoples of southern Africa.

The declaration was adopted unanimously. With this all issues on the agenda of the 7th National Assembly's 8th session were dealt with.

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED BY GREECE'S PROINI ELEVTHEROTIPIA

AT0415215Y Athens PROINI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 4 Jul 78 p 5 AT

[Exclusive interview with Bulgarian Communist Party First Secretary Todor Zhivkov by PROINI ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent Akhileas Khadzopoulos--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Khadzopoulos: Mr Chairman, would you tell us how you think the security of the Balkan countries can be guaranteed?

Zhivkov: We believe that the only road to guaranteeing the security of the Balkan countries is the road of peace, understanding and cooperation.

The Balkans are an inseparable part of Europe and the world and for this reason the efforts that are being made to guarantee peace and security in our area are directly linked and dependent, to a great extent, on the common struggle for peace and security.

For this reason all forces should join once and for all so that an atmosphere of peaceful cooperation and friendship may prevail in relations between our two neighboring people.

Khadzopoulos: How do you view the current situation in the Balkans?

Zhivkov: I am optimistic. In this connection, I would also like to note what I said in my speech at Blagoevgrad. We are satisfied with the fact that in the last years the situation has been developing in a positive manner.

There is a tendency for detente in international relations and we became aware of it before Helsinki. There are favorable conditions in the Balkans for the development of this tendency.

The period during which relations among Balkan states were artificially tense and strained and dominated by mistrust and prejudices is increasingly receding.

Relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the neighboring countries are being built on a steady and permanent basis. Our cooperation with them is constantly being diversified and becoming multifaceted and rich in content. We take care to maintain a regular top level dialog which we have developed with our neighbors because it has value. Also, at this time our people are communicating more among themselves, know each other better and approach one another more closely.

Khadzopoulos: Mr Chairman, in what way do you believe better neighborly relations can be guaranteed between Greece and Bulgaria?

Zhivkov: First, I would like to note that, as a result of the efforts that are being exerted and as a result of the realism by the governments and the broad social classes of the two peoples, the relations we have restored between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Greece are relations of goodneighborliness, understanding and cooperation that we never had in the past.

The excellent deepening of the bilateral Greek-Bulgarian relations on the steady basis of peaceful coexistence is the only logical road that is in the interest of both peoples.

The contacts that have been restored between the political leaderships of the two countries play a significant role in the stabilization of relations of goodneighborliness. These contacts should constitute a constant practice.

I recall with pleasure the meetings I had with Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis in Sofia, in Athens, and in Helsinki, since these represent great progress in the development of bilateral relations. I am convinced that our next meeting, which will take place in the immediate future, also will constitute progress for the further expansion of relations between Greece and Bulgaria.

The direct proximity and the high economic level of Bulgaria and Greece are prerequisites that will open a broad field of action.

By utilizing objective possibilities we can more completely develop our economic relations with more improved means. In our view the necessary conditions exist to permit us to pass courageously to the implementation of new and modern forms in the sectors of economic cooperation, industrial cooperation and specialized industries. The more rational use of raw materials and sources of energy will be of special significance for the current cooperation.

We should bear in mind and deal with the problems of transportation and communications and their solution on a broader basis; one that corresponds to the interests of the two countries and those of a number of countries of Europe and the Near East.

In the fields of science and technology, we can broaden the exchange of information and specialists from institutes and organizations in Bulgaria and Greece who will be able to jointly tackle scientific and technical problems. For the better acquaintance of our two peoples, the prejudices that accumulated in the past should be left behind and friendship should be restored on a steadfast basis. Cultural exchanges and tourism also should play a significant role. I am convinced that even more favorable conditions can be created between the two countries so that there can be possibilities for developments in these fields.

Khadzopoulos: Mr Chairman, where are we on the issue of road transport through Greece and Bulgaria?

Zhivkov: I have noted in the past that the People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great significance to the issue of road transport between the two countries.

It seems to me that I was right when I said that an increase in movement of goods bound for central Europe, the East and the Near East would be in our common interest. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is working for the improvement of its road network so it can meet the needs of the heavy volume of traffic in our area which is among the heaviest in Europe.

This is why our country supports the future expansion of the road network and other means of transport between Greece and Bulgaria.

Khadzopoulos: Do you believe that tourism in our area can be further developed?

Zhivkov: It is well known that the Balkans are one of the most interesting areas of our planet because of their rich history, their civilization, their folklore and their natural beauty and that they attract tourists from all over the world.

Bilateral agreements and certain multilateral agreements that have been signed among Balkan countries concerning tourism, along with the decisions that have been taken at the annual meetings of the official tourist organizations of the Balkan countries, constitute not only agreement for an increase in the exchange of tourists between the two countries but also for attracting tourists from other countries, even distant countries.

Khadzopoulos: What bilateral issues do you believe have priority in relations between Greece and Bulgaria?

Zhivkov: First of all, we attach priority to the friendship and good neighborliness of the two peoples. The point is to give to this friendship and good neighborliness a specific content within the measure of what is possible, and our wish is to utilize existing possibilities and find new means for multilateral cooperation with Greece.

Efforts for the implementation of great, continuing prospects for our economy and for new forms of exchanges will be a contribution to the strengthening of political trust. This is why we attach great significance to the positive development of political and economic relations between the two countries as the basic factors for the stabilization of this friendship and cooperation. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will do what is necessary in the future, too, so that bilateral issues can be examined constructively on the basis of equality and common interest.

Khadzopoulos: Mr Chairman, can you tell us what Bulgaria's current position is on the Cyprus problem?

Zhivkov: The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports a just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the maintenance of the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, the acknowledgement of its policy of nonintervention, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the abolition of foreign militar bases on the island. The People's Republic of Bulgaria opposes foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the republic of Cyprus in any form.

Khadzopoulos: What do you propose for a permanent peace in the area?

Zhivkov: The reply to this question is linked to a great extent with the replies I have given you.

We begin from the position that the issue of the guaranteeing of peace in the Balkans should be solved in principle on the basis of the stabilization of peace in Europe and the entire world and then on the restoration of an atmosphere of trust, understanding and cooperation among the Balkan countries.

A significant point that characterizes the international situation is an orientation toward detente and the restoration of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with differing social structures. This process is still being followed despite the great opposition of the imperialist, reactionary and warlike forces.

All peoples and all reasonable politicians know that detente, the cessation of the arms race and disarmament are the only logical prospects. There is no alternative solution.

Every day we witness the fact that the restoration of a permanent peace is indispensable as well as the fact that detente has not become life's general rule.

This is why it is the duty of all countries, including the Balkan countries, to continue to follow the principles and resolutions of Helsinki, to oppose the enemies of detente and exert all efforts to achieve the most significant and most urgent duty of the modern world--the termination of the arms race and the achievement of a general and complete disarmament under a continuing and effective international control.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will offer all assistance and all forces at its disposal to strengthen peaceful coexistence, for detente in the political and military fields and for the consolidation of these things.

Khadzopoulos: Mr Chairman, it has been said that Turkey will acquire nuclear weapons in 1979. For this reason Papandreou has asked that Greece also become armed with nuclear weapons. What is Bulgaria's position on this issue?

Zhivkov: I am not aware of the things you are saying. As regards my country's position, this is well known and clear: The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports a reduction in nuclear weapons because they constitute a threat for a nuclear war, something that is contrary to the wish of the peoples to live in peace, understanding and cooperation.

PETUR MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR WEST GERMANY

AU031121Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, departed today for Bonn.

He is on an official visit to the FRG at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia airport Comrade Mladenov was seen off by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and high officials of the ministry. Wolfgang (Yeger), FRG charge d'affaires in Sofia was also at the airport.

Arrives in FRG, Begins Talk

For FRG media coverage of the 2-day visit by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to the FRG, see the 5 July Federal Republic of Germany section of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BTA Correspondent Comments

AU032026Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Report by Krasimir Drumev, BTA correspondent in Bonn, on the first day of the visit by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to the FRG]

[Text] Today is the first day of the official visit by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to the FRG. On this occasion Krasimir Drumev, BTA correspondent in Bonn, reports:

[Drumev--begin recording] The program of the official 2-day visit by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the FRG is filled with intensive businesstalks with FRG political leaders and economic figures. This visit is a continuation of the periodical political consultations that are taking place between the two countries at the government level. Let us recall that Hans Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, visited Bulgaria in October 1977. Today's talks between the two ministers dealt with a number of topical international problems. The mutual conviction was expressed that there is no sensible alternative to detente and that it is necessary to pursue efforts aimed at extending detente also to the military sector; this is to say, to complement political detnte with concrete steps aimed at disarmament. Great attention was devoted to bilateral relations between Bulgaria and the FRG has increased, and new highly efficient forms of cooperation are being applied in this sector. Cultural exchange is successfully developing. The contacts at different levels have increased. All this is contributing to the consolidation of relations and mutual trust. It also contributes to improving the political atmosphere in Europe. [end recording]

Mladenov Genscher Toasts Reported

AU041435Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bonn, 4 July (BTA correspondent)--Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal foreign minister of the FRG, gave an official dinner last night in honour of his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Petur Mladenov. In his toast speech Mr Genscher pointed out that especially in the economic sphere, West Germany and Bulgaria have consolidated their good partnership.

"Development of bilateral relations at the same time serves the cause of consolidation of European security and cooperation," noted Minister Genscher. He pointed out that the Federal Republic of Germany will proceed with her policy of understanding with the East European states.

He emphasized that the efforts for disarmament and control over arms are of great importance for the lasting peace in Europe and the world. He expressed the hope that the UN special session on disarmament will render impulses for limiting armaments on a world scale and thus will contribute to a greater political stability in international relations.

In conclusion the federal foreign minister once again stressed the wish of his government to develop FRG's relations with Bulgaria. "Our talks today showed that we are unanimous in the pursuit of this goal," said he.

"The world has reached a crossroads again. The only sensible alternative of our time, detente, has been put again to a test," said Mr Petur Mladenov in his toast speech. Pointing out the fact that only one step divides the 'cold' from the 'hot' war, he expressed regret that certain circles and some government leaders have still been pushing the world towards the era of the cold war.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the necessity for political detente to spread to the military sphere as the number one task of our time, pointing out that this must result in prohibition of the production and use of nuclear, neutron and any other weapons for mass extermination, in general and full disarmament.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's foreign policy, oriented to cooperation and understanding, Minister Mladenov pointed out as an example the concrete proposals for further improvement of her relations with some neighbouring countries made recently by the Bulgarian state leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Speaking on the relations of Bulgaria and the FRG, he expressed satisfaction with the expansion of contacts unfolding on a still wider scale in the political, economic and cultural life of the two countries.

Visit Concludes

AU0420347 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The 2-day official visit by Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the FRG has ended. In this connection, Krasimir Drumev, BTA correspondent in Bonn, reported the following over the telephone:

[Drumev--begin recording] When I asked Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov tonight how he assessed the results of his visit to the FRG, he answered that he was very pleased with the meetings and talks he had there. The program during the past 2 days included exchanges of views with FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, President Walter Scheel, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and eminent economic figures.

The most characteristic aspect of these talks and meetings was their constructive spirit. This was particularly manifested when the complex of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries was discussed. Loyal to its foreign political line, Bulgaria favors further developing mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation by being aware of the fact that this is not only beneficial to both countries but also contributes to European security and to achieving the provisions set forth in the Helsinki final act.

The FRG partners also emphasized in their talks the desire and readiness of the Bonn government to develop its relations with Bulgaria.

It is indeed the mutual desire that gives good grounds to expect that substantial progress will be reached in bilateral cooperation and particularly in the economic sphere, following Petur Mladenov's visit.

The other (?complicated) complex of subjects discussed was international relations. The substantial progress achieved in the process of detente was marked with satisfaction. Both countries share the belief that it is time to advance so that political detente can be complemented with detente in the military sphere. Minister Petur Mladenov reemphasized Bulgaria's readiness to continue contributing in this respect. [end recording]

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CARTER ON U.S. NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU031541Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Jimmy Carter, president of the United States of America, on the occasion of 4 July--the national holiday of the United States.

"In conveying congratulations and best wishes for the comprehensive prosperity of the American people, I take this opportunity to express my confidence that the relations between our two countries will continue to develop and strengthen the interest of both the Bulgarian and American peoples, to the benefit of peace, security, and progress throughout the world," the telegram reads.

U.S. Ambassador Hosts Reception

AU042023Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria Raymond Garthoff has given a reception on the occasion of his country's national holiday--Independence Day. The following persons attended the reception, which was held in a friendly atmosphere: Comrades Nacho Papazov, Georgi Dzhagarov, Andrey Lukanov; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister; leaders of public, political and mass organizations and figures of science and culture. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria were also present.

BRIEFS

MOROCCO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--On its way to its home country, returning from a visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, a group of Moroccan parliamentarians visited the National Assembly in Sofia today and were received by Milko Tarabanov, chairman of the Bulgarian interparliamentarian group. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU]

VARNA PARTY PLENUM--A plenum of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, chaired by Todor Ztoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, has been held in Varna. A new highly patriotic initiative was adopted on joint work between the Varna Okrug and the Odessa Oblast in connection with fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress. The plenum's decisions provide for further deepening the friendly ties, cooperation and exchange between party, trade union and youth organizations, production collectives and cultural and scientific institutes. "The plenum also adopted concrete tasks connected with compensation of the damage caused by the natural disasters, for speeding up the harvesting of the autumn crops and the sowing of second crops by optimally mobilizing the forces in agriculture." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU]

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Received by Strougal

LD041836Y Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 4, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received the official delegation of the Mexican parliament, here at the invitation of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

The premier spoke of the traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Mexican peoples, and stressed Czechoslovakia's sincere interest in further development of mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres.

It was noted by both sides that great possibilities for this exist in the economic sphere, where not only bilateral trade could be expanded but also more effective forms of cooperation.

The premier and the head of the Mexican parliamentary delegation, Senate President Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, also exchanged views on major international topics.

Talk With Indra

LD041840Y Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 4, CETEKA--The official delegation of the Mexican parliament, led by President of the Senate Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, was received here today by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

Alois Indra welcomed the Mexican guests as representatives of a country with progressive features in both home and foreign policy and with a significant position on the Latin American Continent.

He also recalled the traditionally good relations between Mexico and Czechoslovakia.

Alois Indra informed the guests of the structure and the present results achieved by the Czechoslovak national economy and of the cultural life of the Czechoslovak population and their social securities.

He also expressed the conviction that the current visit will contribute to the further development of friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and the United Mexican States.

The head of the Mexican delegation thanked for the reception and informed the Czechoslovak representative of the work of the Mexican parliament and its position in the country's political system.

COLOTKA, OTHERS RECEIVE NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD042150Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Yesterday, in Bratislava, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received Ionel Diaconescu, the new [Romanian] ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his assumption of his post in this country. During a cordial conversation, they exchanged views on the further development and intensification of cooperation between the two countries.

The Romanian ambassador was also received yesterday by Jan Janik, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and Frantisek Hagara, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council.

BILAK LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND

LD040944Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Poland today for a friendly, working visit. He has been invited by the PZPR Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, Vasil Bilak was seen off by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

MORE ON BARCAK'S ACTIVITIES DURING MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

Received by Machel

LD041602Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Samora Machel, the president of Mozambique, received Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, at the end of the visit paid to the country by a Czechoslovak government delegation. Andrej Barcak had talks with representatives of Mozambique about intensification of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between both countries.

Signs Trade Agreements

LD032020Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and the Mozambique minister of foreign trade, Salomao Munguambe, signed a long-term trade agreement in Maputo today as well as an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the two states. The first contractual documents of this type between Czechoslovakia and Mozambique will create fundamental conditions for the future successful expansion of economic relations.

FRG JOURNALIST ORDERED TO LEAVE WITHIN 48 HOURS

LD041844Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed FRG citizen Helmut Clemens, correspondent of Hesse Radio and Television, [a participant in] ARD, that his accreditation to Czechoslovakia has been withdrawn on the grounds of activities incompatible with the position of a foreign correspondent. Clemens was asked to leave the territory of our republic within 48 hours.

PROSECUTION OF CSSR CITIZEN FOR ESPIONAGE BEGINS

LD041542Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The security organs have begun criminal proceedings against the Czechoslovak citizen, Frantisek (Vojtasek), on a charge of the criminal act of espionage, in accordance with Paragraph 105 of the Criminal Code. The responsible prosecutor has taken the accused into custody. The investigation of the case is continuing.

AXEN, FISCHER ADDRESS AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE

LD032230Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A conference of GDR ambassadors took place in Berlin from 28 June to 3 July at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the purpose of exchanging experiences and views on the further successful realization of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. At the center of attention were the tasks outlined in the speeches made by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, at the discussions between the SED Central Committee Secretariat and the first secretaries of the Kreis Executives, and at the eighth meeting of the SED Central Committee.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about problems of international development and the international balance of power. He paid tribute to the successes in the process of detente which have been made possible thanks to the consistent struggle of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. Axen pointed to the necessity of countering the intensified activities of the forces which oppose detente with the energetic and purposeful continuation of the peace initiatives of the socialist states.

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, talked about problems relating to the GDR's economic development, and particularly the fulfillment of the main task with its unity of economic and social policy. He noted the great achievements of the GDR working people toward the fulfillment of the economic plan and in the competition movement in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. He outlined the growing tasks in the sphere of foreign trade under the new, more difficult, external economic conditions.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer reviewed the GDR's foreign policy activities and expounded the tasks of the GDR's foreign representatives and of GDR cooperation in international organizations, especially the United Nations. His report focused on the further strengthening of the socialist community. He emphatically reaffirmed the active solidarity of the GDR in the anti-imperialist struggle of the nations. Touching on relations with the capitalist states, he pointed out that the GDR is striving for the total realization of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Much time was devoted to questions of safeguarding peace, and of arms limitation and disarmament. It was shown that effective measures in this sphere, which is decisive for the future of mankind, are both necessary and possible.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY LE THANH NGHI, SRV DELEGATION

Received by Stoph

LD032117Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received in Berlin on Monday Le Thanh Nghi, SRV vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The Vietnamese politician is heading his country's governmental delegation to the ninth meeting of the GDR-Vietnam economic committee.

During the talks it was agreed that this meeting will further strengthen the close relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two states. Both politicians noted the significance of the questions discussed at the joint meeting of the economic committee on aiding the development of the Vietnamese economy and expanding mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Taking part in the discussion, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete unanimity, was Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Received by Honecker

LD042104Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The admission of Vietnam to CEMA is an important event in the interest of strengthening the community of socialist states. This was said by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, when he received Le Thanh Nghi, the head of a Vietnamese Government delegation, in Berlin on Tuesday. Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Vietnam, is visiting Berlin at the head of a Vietnamese Government delegation for the ninth meeting of the GDR-Vietnam economic committee.

Erich Honecker assured him that the GDR was making every effort to help the Vietnamese people build socialism in accordance with the agreements between both parties and states. The SED and GDR Government fully supported the just position of the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam in defense of national sovereignty.

The fraternal relations between both states and peoples are developing successfully in all fields of social life, it was noted in the conversation. Erich Honecker and Le Thanh Nghi affirmed the intention of both countries to deepen their cooperation, particularly in the economic field, along the lines of the treaty of friendship and cooperation of 4 December 1977. The agreements signed at the ninth meeting of the economic committee would give fresh impetus to economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Gerhard Weiss, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, took part in the conversation.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD042146Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the end of the ninth meeting of the GDR-Vietnam economic committee, Gerhard Weiss, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on Tuesday evening (4 July) signed a number of agreements to deepen economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The economic committee discussed the further development of economic relations and laid down the requisite measures. Both sides made arrangements providing for the building and commissioning of industrial enterprises and other projects for the establishment of which the GDR is giving support on the basis of existing agreements.

Proceeding from the interests of both sides in a steady rise in the volume of trade, measures were discussed to develop cooperation and collaboration in various fields of agriculture and forestry, the power and food industries and the engineering industry. The economic committee also discussed the fulfillment of the annual protocol on trade in 1978.

Additional reciprocal deliveries were agreed on as a result of the discussions. These agreements provide, inter alia, for the GDR to deliver equipment for Vietnam's textile industry, and for agricultural and industrial products to be delivered to the GDR. The GDR will render support in the planning and construction of the city of Vinh. The existing government agreement was extended to 1980. Agreements were reached on support for a training center for metalworkers set up by the GDR, and on continued GDR support in building up a center for orthopedic appliances.

Both sides took a positive view of the results of cooperation in science and technology and vocational training, and agreed to continue it purposefully.

The economic committee received a briefing from the representatives of the central planning authorities on work to coordinate both countries' national economic plans in the 1981-1985 period. They also discussed questions relating to cooperation in CEMA. The discussions of the economic committee passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation.

MORE ON VISIT OF HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

Delegation Visits Combine

LD032022Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Gera--Col Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, and the members of the military delegation which he heads had cordial talks on Monday in the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine (Gera Bezirk). The Hungarian generals and officers, who were accompanied by Col Gen Werner Fleissner, GDR deputy defense minister, learned of the performance of the 45,000 workers there.

Director Professor Dr Karl-Heinz Mueller explained the products manufactured in the combine's various works, and reported on the combine's successful cooperation with universities and academies in the GDR and in other socialist states, as well as on the connection with the Hungarian partner, the Hungarian Optical Works in Budapest.

Received by Honecker

LD042030Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in Berlin on Tuesday (4 July) received the Hungarian military delegation led by Col Gen Lajos Czinege, MSZMP Central Committee member and defense minister. During the friendly meeting, he decorated the Hungarian defense minister with the Scharnhorst Order in appreciation of his services to the strengthening of cooperation and the brotherhood-in-arms of the armed forces of both countries. Honecker described the Hungarian military delegation's visit as a further contribution to the strengthening of the close ties of friendship and cooperation between both states and armies. The great popular movement in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary, marked by outstanding achievements in the all-round strengthening of socialism and its reliable military protection, was promoting closer ties between the citizens and their socialist fatherland.

After referring to the intensified efforts by reactionary imperialist circles to undermine detente and to throw the world back into a cold war period, Erich Honecker said that the GDR, in alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states, would continue to do everything to safeguard peace. The SED would make sure that the protection of socialism was in strong hands, and that the national people's army would at all times fulfill its military mission, as assigned by the Ninth SED Congress, alongside the Soviet Army and the other allied forces.

Col Gen Czinege expressed thanks for the fraternal hospitality. He said that Hungarian soldiers were reliably fulfilling their military duty with their brothers-in-arms. He expressed his conviction that the peoples and armies of both fraternal countries would always discharge their responsibility for the protection of socialism and peace.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD031353Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, Nikolaos Rolandhis, arrived today on an official visit to the GDR. He is here at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Talks Begin

LD031910Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Official talks between the foreign minister of the GDR and Cyprus, Oskar Fischer and Nikolaos Rolandhis, respectively, began in Berlin on Monday. The ministers engaged in a detailed exchange of views on the international situation and the further development and deepening of friendly relations between the GDR and Cyprus.

Before the talks, the Cypriot foreign minister paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the memorial Unter den Linden. Nikolaos Rolandhis arrived in the GDR on Monday afternoon for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of his counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

Fischer, Rolandhis Address Banquet

LD032122Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, gave a dinner on Monday evening in honour of Nikolaos Rolandhis, Cypriot foreign minister, who arrived in Berlin on the same day for an official visit. On the GDR side the following took part: Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as other government representatives. The members of both negotiating delegations also took part.

Oskar Fischer said that the GDR, together with its allies, strives to insure the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus, and respect for its policy of nonalinement.

The GDR supports the proposal of the president of Cyprus to disarm Cyprus totally and to demilitarize the island. "To overcome the deadlock in solving the Cyprus question, there must be concrete measures to implement the Cyprus resolution of the UN Security Council. An effective step to this end would be the implementation of the Soviet proposal to call an international conference on Cyprus at an early date under UN sponsorship," he said.

The friendly and constructive talks conducted on Monday have already shown complete agreement on the basic issues of our time. Oskar Fischer expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations, which are evolving as a model of peaceful coexistence. "The health agreement we will sign, as well as agreements in the fields of science and technology and on shipping, will enlarge our cooperation to mutual advantage," Oskar Fischer said in his toast.

"The only realistic way to stabilize the situation in the region is to resume the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all interested sides. We are in firm solidarity with all peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid, and for national sovereignty, independence and social progress. We most strongly condemn the intervention by NATO states in the internal affairs of African countries," Oskar Fischer said.

Referring to the meeting at the Helsinki European Security Conference between Erich Honecker and the late president of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, the GDR foreign minister emphasized the agreement of both sides "that the most important thing in international relations now is to maintain and deepen detente, strengthen peace and end the arms race."

Nikolaos Rolandhis said that since the opening of diplomatic relations, "our cooperation has developed to a greater extent and with more advantageous results for our countries. The agreements signed by the GDR and Cyprus are being smoothly implemented. They provide the framework for, and are instrumental in, strengthening the ties of friendship between our countries and their people." He continued: "The talks we began today in such a cordial atmosphere clearly underline our desire to widen our cooperation and advance our relations for the benefit of both peoples. The GDR has always strongly supported the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus. The GDR has kindly helped us during the crisis, which brought untold suffering to our people, in relieving the distress of thousands of displaced Greek Cypriots and in giving medical treatment to many wounded and badly hurt."

The foreign minister of Cyprus said: "Our just struggle is aimed at the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations on Cyprus within which a peaceful, democratic and just solution must be sought for the benefit and well-being of all Cypriots, both Greek and Turkish." "It is the conviction of Cyprus that only by respecting these principles, as recorded in the UN Charter and international instruments such as the Helsinki final act, can a new world be created in which the equal rights of states, international security, peace and cooperation will ultimately and inescapably lead to the welfare and happiness of all the world's peoples."

BAHRO FOUND GUILTY OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY

LD302130Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Rudolf Bahro had to appear before the first criminal bench of the Berlin city court to face charges of treasonable collection of intelligence information and betrayal of secrets.

It was proven at the trial, as a result of the evidence given by the accused and numerous witnesses and through documentary evidence and experts' opinions, that Bahro was guilty of intelligence activity. Over a lengthy period he systematically collected news and information which he passed to hostile forces in the FRG. Moreover, the accused repeatedly disclosed facts that, under an obligation imposed upon him by the state, he should have kept secret. The exceptional reprehensibility of the criminal acts perpetrated against the GDR by Bahro is illustrated by the fact that he tried to conceal his hostile activities with intelligence methods.

It was established beyond doubt that within the framework of his treasonable activity, the accused passed deliberately fabricated false reports, gross distortions and untrue assertions to groups of persons actively hostile to the GDR by using well-known conspiratorial secret service means, methods and channels. In this, he collaborated intensively with correspondents of the FRG mass media. He established particularly close connections with Ulrich Schwarz, the DER SPIEGEL correspondent formerly accredited in the GDR who, misusing his position as a journalist, was prepared inter alia to perform courier services. Other FRG correspondents active in intelligence also collaborated with Bahro.

It was also proved at the trial that for these antisocial and subversive activities Bahro received from his customers [auftraggeber] a sum of DM200,000 to satisfy his lust.

On 30 June 1978 Bahro was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for crimes against paragraphs 98 and 245 of the penal code.

FRG CITIZENS IMPRISONED FOR MISUSE OF TRANSIT AGREEMENT

LD3017547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1153 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--FRG citizens Klaus-Gerd Meyer and Norbert Fuerstenberg, who both have a criminal record, were sentenced to 8 and 1/2 and 7 years respectively for violation of article 105 of the criminal code by the Bezirk court in Schwerin on Friday. As paid agents of a criminal gang operating from West Berlin, they were involved in repeated misuse of the transit agreement. The unroadworthy vehicle which was used for the criminal act was impounded.

WEST BERLINERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING TRANSIT AGREEMENT

LD031650Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--West Berlin residents Franz Dionisius and Bernhard Kaiping were arrested on 1 July at the GDR border crossing points of Drewitz and Sonnenallee for misusing the transit agreement and travel regulations. As members of a criminal gang, Dionisius a and Kaiping tried to carry out crimes against the GDR which involved violating the transit agreement and travel regulations. Proceedings were started and arrest warrants issued. The trucks used for the crime were impounded.

ADN COMMENTS ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY IN FRG

LD042042Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Convictions for intelligence activities have been common practice for years in the Federal Republic of Germany. In order to make more effective the so-called measures to protect the rule of law in the FRG, the Bonn Defense Ministry has ordered an intelligence office set up to evaluate intelligence primarily from the East bloc states. According to DPA, Defense Minister Apel has allocated 500-600 of the posts established by the federal intelligence service to the new office.

This is one more reason for the FRG's neighbors to protect themselves against intelligence gathering from the FRG. However, what Bonn takes for granted does not apply to the GDR. Government spokesman Boelling told journalists in Bonn with reference to the Helsinki final act: "That the federal government regarded the conviction of the agent Bahro, recently sentenced to 8 years imprisonment by the Berlin City court on a charge of intelligence activity for a foreign power, as a grave violation of human rights, which adversely affected current negotiations with the GDR. This is a strange attitude. The Helsinki final act was certainly not designed to further espionage activities. If there is a question of violating human rights, the FRG holds a special place by virtue of its decree on extremists.

Under this decree, federal citizens cannot become roadsweepers or engine drivers if they have taken part in a demonstration against neofascism in the FRG or fascists in Chile; let alone teachers, a profession barred to leftwingers. Jail terms of 13 years or more apply in the Federal Republic for intelligence activities for a foreign power. In view of these facts, it only remains to say that the tears shed by the government spokesman in Bonn are those of a crocodile.

HONECKER GREETS POPE PAUL ON CORONATION ANNIVERSARY

AU031258Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 78 p 2 AU

["Greeting Telegram on Pope Paul VI Coronation Anniversary"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings telegram to Pope Paul VI on his coronation anniversary, the state holiday of the Vatican:

Holiness, permit me on the occasion of your coronation anniversary to extend to you my most sincere congratulations. My best wishes are intended to your activities for peace, international detente and understanding among peoples, as well as to your personal well-being.

Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council

PDRY SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS TO HONECKER

LD042320Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] In a telegram signed by its general secretary, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, the Unified Political Organization National Front of the PDRY today expressed thanks for Erich Honecker's solidarity message. The front expresses the conviction that all progressive and peace-loving countries stand alongside the PDRY in repelling the counterrevolutionary forces. National independence must be safeguarded and the revolutionary gains defended. The GDR's solidarity has had a deep impact on the people of the PDRY and its national front.

CUBAN SUGAR INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES IN BERLIN

FL031740Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Sugar Industry Minister Marcos Lage has arrived in Berlin on a working visit. His stay in the GDR will last several days. The Cuban minister today held the first round of talks with (Siegfried Scherber), vice chairman of the GDR side in the Cuban-GDR joint committee for economic cooperation.

LOSONCZI REPORTS ON MACHEL, AL-QADHDHAFI VISITS

LD302057Y Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 30, (MTI)--Friday at a meeting of the Presidential Council of Hungary, President Pal Losonczi informed the members about the official friendly visit that a party and government delegation of Mozambique, under Samora Moises Machel, president of the liberation front and of the People's Republic of Mozambique had paid to Hungary. The Presidential Council noted with satisfaction that Hungary's relations with Mozambique are developing favourably. The basic goals and endeavours of the two countries and states are identical and are guided by ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the spirit of fight against imperialism and necolonialism. The visit and the talks conducted during its course have contributed to strengthening the many-sided and fruitful links of cooperation between the two parties and countries.

Next Pal Losonczi told the Presidential Council about the official friendly visit Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Arab Socialist Jamahiriyah had paid to Hungary. The Presidential Council established that the visit of the Libyan head of state and the frank and friendly top-level conversations conducted with him have opened new prospects for the widening of political, economic and cultural relations and for many-sided cooperation between the two states and have reinforced the anti-imperialist solidarity of the two nations. The Presidential Council uniformly accepted the report.

Hereafter the Presidential Council appointed and released judges and finally passed decisions in individual pleas for grace.

PUJA ARRIVES IN VIENNA FOR TALKS

LD032100Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--Frigyes Puja has begun his 3-day visit to Austria. Hungary's foreign minister will begin talks tomorrow with his host, Willibald Pahr, and they will then sign an agreement abolishing the need for visas between the two countries. The agreement will enter into effect January 1.

Visits Parliament, Foreign Ministry

LD041631Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Austrian foreign ministerial talks have started in Vienna. In the morning Frigyes Puja visited the Austrian parliament, where he held a short discussion with members of the legislative bodies. He then visited the offices of the Foreign Ministry on the Ballhausplatz, where he met the head of Austrian diplomacy, Willibald Pahr, for a discussion.

Discusses Detente, Foreign Relations

LD041952Y Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI)--MTI's Vienna correspondent reports:

Foreign Ministerial talks between Hungary and Austria began Tuesday in Vienna. Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who arrived in the Austrian capital on Monday for a three-day official visit, called at the Austrian Parliament in the morning.

At the legislature he was greeted by Deputy Speaker Roland Minkowitsch and several members of the house. During the visit lasting over an hour, Deputy Speaker Minkowitsch informed the Hungarian foreign minister about parliament's spring session and about the most important topics taken up by it. He answered several enquiries made by Frigyes Puja. The Hungarian foreign minister spoke about the salient features of the development of Hungarian-Austrian relations and about Hungary's stand on the most important international and world economic question.

Following this, the foreign ministerial talks opened where officials from the two ministries were also present. At their deliberations on Tuesday, foreign ministers Frigyes Puja and Dr Willibald Pahr reviewed the international situation and within this they paid top-most attention to the question of detente. The sides concurred that the policy of detente should be continued. The heads of Hungarian and Austrian diplomacy took concurrent or convergent stances on a number of international issues.

After the negotiations, Willibald Pahr hosted a luncheon in honour of Frigyes Puja and his entourage; on the occasion, the two foreign ministers delivered toast speeches.

In the afternoon, at the request of the Austrian Society For Foreign Affairs and International Relations, Frigyes Puja delivered a lecture about the main features of Hungary's foreign policy and timely questions of European cooperation. The foreign ministerial talks are to continue on Wednesday.

CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 3 JUL

LD041322Y Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI)--At the invitation of Lt Gen Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defense minister, Lt Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, the chief of staff of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces and first deputy to the minister of the revolutionary armed forces, arrived for an official, friendly visit in Hungary on Monday, at the head of a military delegation.

TRADE MINISTER SAGHY LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD031144Y Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI)--Following an invitation from A.I. Struyev, trade minister of the Soviet Union, Vilmos Saghy, Hungarian home trade minister, Monday left for a two-day visit for Moscow. He will also visit the international exhibition of trade, catering and good industrial machinery called Inprodtorgmas. With his host, the Hungarian minister will negotiate the two countries' timely home trade issues. Together with the home trade ministers of the other socialist countries present at the exhibition, he will review the preparations for the 10th meeting of the CMEA countries' home trade ministers to be held in Budapest in October this fall.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON RECENT CEMA SESSION

LD011959Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1605 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Istvan Domany Interview with Janos Szita, chairman of the Secretariat for International Economic Relations attached to the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on the recent CEMA session in Bucharest; date and place of interview not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How would you characterize this session?

[Answer] It was the usual working session common to the CEMA system. At the same time the increase in the number of CEMA members with the entry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was an important event.

[Question] It appeared from the contributions of several delegation leaders that the form of cooperation more fundamental than commerce--production cooperation, specialization--is not progressing at the same rate as mutual trade.

[Answer] I would not say that specialization is progressing at a lesser rate than foreign trade. It is difficult to measure this in figures, indeed, slowness is experienced occasionally, but it would be a mistake "to lose sight of the wood because of the trees." There are two extremely important plans which will be realized this year--the Orenburg gas pipeline and the 750-kilovolt long-distance transmission line. The latter will significantly increase Hungary's electrical energy imports; by about 1980 almost a quarter of our electrical energy needs can be realized through imports. This will have significant advantages.

[Question] There was a noteworthy Hungarian remark in the debate on the agricultural goals program. Premier Gyorgy Lazar said that Hungary is, of course, willing to increase its deliveries, but that the conditions must be elaborated by means of bilateral agreements since the development of modern agriculture is now no less expensive than that of a branch producing basic materials.

[Answer] The development of agriculture requires a very significant industrial background and considerable investments. Since 1960 the stock of capital goods used in Hungarian agriculture has approximately trebled and the supply of chemicals for agriculture has increased 12-fold.

[Question] Is it, therefore, the case that Hungary should receive larger quantities of agricultural machinery, chemicals and other industrial goods from those CEMA countries buying agricultural products?

[Answer] In part yes, but beyond this in the coming period we must negotiate an increase in mutual deliveries. Those countries producing raw materials and energy carriers need a significant contribution from the others in order to increase their [own] production, and a similar contribution is needed by the agricultural producers.

[Question] There is, however, a theme frequently mentioned in the Western press, even weeks before the session--the possibility of changing the system of decisionmaking.

[Answer] Changing the system of decisionmaking was not discussed. This was a false rumor in the Western press. What was discussed were improvements in CEMA's working methods. The various CEMA organs should deal more with consultations on economic policy; the various CEMA organs--for example, the permanent commissions--should make decisions with more responsibility and independence, without taking all matters to the higher organs. The solution of the questions dealt with in CEMA should be accelerated.

[Question] Thus in the future, also, decisions will be made through the unanimous agreement of the interested member states.

[Answer] This is natural, because in CEMA there is not, and there cannot be, a situation in which any one country or group of countries can force its will on the others. Whether you like it or not, negotiations must continue until we find a mutually acceptable solution. Naturally, if a country is not interested, it can step aside and let the others reach an agreement.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON SLACKNESS, WORK DODGING

LD041416Y Budapest MTI in English 1107 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI)--Tuesday's NEPSZABADSAG carries a lengthy article under the title "wrong remedy," describing a characteristic phenomenon of Hungarian public thinking. The article writer Istvan Koncz is disputing with those who wish to remedy shortcomings like slacknesses at workplaces, and the dodging of work by creating artificial, "socialist" unemployment.

The slacknesses detectable at a number of places, he wrote, and negligence which is often reflected in poor quality, in wasting materials and energy, in the incomplete exploitation of the official working hours coupled with insufficient utilization of expensive equipment and machinery is thus multiplied, and so forth: rightly these phenomena evoke due grudge in the majority of our society working honestly and well. Economists hold varying views on the extent of latent reserves in the capacity of our national economy--but probably it is not small. Under present objective technical and economic conditions these reserves could be exploited--it is to be attributed to subjective factors only that they are not, and if we balance this minus with the extra enormous collective efforts required from year to year to meet the enterprisal objectives--the contradiction between good and bad, between good and efficient work and eyewash dodging is all the more striking. In addition, this contradictory situation finds solution at fewer places than it would be possible in just, inventive waging depending on the actual performance. [sentence as received]

Some opine that the unsatisfactory performance of jobs is due to the shortage of labour. This conclusion is absurd and topsy-turvy, as in it shortage of labour--itself also a consequence and a very favorable one of Hungarian economic development--becomes the cause. Istvan Koncz goes on to explain:

"To blame the shortage of labour and the idea to create an artificial, 'socialist' unemployment, speak for a particular immaturity of certain layers in our public opinion."

The article writer calls the idea a muddled one, stating: "to forget the defencelessness and precariousness of existence of the proletarian generations before the revolution, to forget that one of the most direct goals of the working class's liberation struggle had always been the final abolition of poverty and unemployment--all these go beyond the notion of a wrong remedy. They are incompatible with our socialist ideals on human dignity and with the fundamental human right put down also in our constitution: with the right to work."

"We are going on another road. Financial interest and wages following better the actual performance coupled with convincing people, educating them and providing personal examples, the political activity of the party organs backing firm economic management, the development of a workplace atmosphere that does not bear unruliness--these are our methods to create the socialist attitude towards work. Perhaps this road is a more difficult one and it does not bid with quick and spectacular results; but it is viable, for us the only viable one, stresses in closing Istvan Koncz.

REPORTAGE ON WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

Gierek Reads Politburo Report

LD041120Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo read by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the National Conference of Representatives of Workers' Self-Government in the Hall of Congresses of the Palace of Science and Culture in Warsaw on 3 July--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Before we tackle the subject proper of our deliberations, let us turn our attention to the people and issues which for a few days now have been the focus of attention of all of Poland and the whole world. An international crew, among them a Pole, an Air Force pilot and an experienced commander, Maj Miroslav Hermaszewski, began work onboard the scientific orbital complex Salyut-6/Soyuz-29/Soyuz-30 as part of the joint Intercosmos program of the socialist countries. He is taking part in the implementation of an extensive research program, part of which had been worked out and prepared by Polish scientists, and which is connected with problems of substantial scientific significance for our country. All our people are experiencing this momentous historic event with great emotion and pride.

A Pole's participation in the conquest of space forcefully testifies to the deep changes which have taken place, thanks to socialism. It is, at the same time, a new expression of the profound content of the Polish-Soviet alliance and of the internationalist unity which links our peoples, our parties and our states. We are grateful to the CPSU, to the Soviet Government, and to all Soviet people for making this first joint Polish-Soviet space flight possible. Comrade Hermaszewski, Comrade Klimuk, Comrade Kovalenok, Comrade Ivanchenkov: from Warsaw, our capital, we convey to you our cordial greetings and wishes for a successful completion of the flight program! [applause]

Esteemed comrades! It is now 6 months since the end of the debates of the second national conference of the PZPR, which assessed the implementation of the seventh congress and progress in the construction of a developed socialist society, and outlined a program of action for implementation of the social and economic targets of the current 5-year plan.

We are meeting today to consider together current progress in implementing the decisions of the second national conference and to specify current tasks. We are meeting to outline basic guidelines for further stimulation of the work of workers' self-government [samorzad robotniczy] in consolidation of its role in our system of socialist democracy and in making its social position permanent.

The Politburo has decided to hold annual meetings with the representatives of workers' self-government. We want the present and subsequent conferences of representatives of self-government to confirm the great importance which we attach to the work forces' participation in management. [applause]

The second national conference expressed our party's resolute determination to continue the strategy of social and economic development arising from the resolutions of the sixth and seventh congresses. This strategy has fully confirmed the primary demand put before the seventh congress, which is to improve the quality of labor and the quality of our people's living conditions. At the same time, when formulating our current tasks, the party conference took into consideration the difficult internal and external conditions.

It is well known that, because of unfavorable weather conditions, we have not achieved the increase we had planned in production of plants and animals. To meet our people's growing needs for food, we have had to resort to extra-plan, extremely large and very expensive imports of grain and fodders.

This had added to our difficulties in balancing our trade; it has particularly added to the burden of balancing our trade with the capitalist countries. The unsatisfactory results achieved in animal production have had an influence on worsening supplies to the market of meat and its byproducts. At the same time, the trend toward deepening crisis in capitalist economies has resulted in intensification, within several developed, capitalist states, of protectionism, which has led to difficulties for and even outright discrimination against our exports.

Because of these difficult internal and external conditions, our party has thought it essential to carry out an appropriate regrouping of efforts and resources, in order to take greater advantage of reserves and to achieve the basic aims of our social and economic development.

In accordance with the decisions of the second national conference of the PZPR, particular preference had been given to development of the production of industrial market goods, of agricultural products, and of the food sector.

To secure more rapid growth in these areas we have allocated additional investment outlays for them; we have also provided for the required increase in employment. At the same time, we have recognized as an extremely important aim of our party policy the acceleration of housing construction and the provision of municipal facilities.

The need for development of housing construction, as I have said so many times, is dictated by our specific concern to provide housing for the now so many new marriages. [applause] There are now 35 million Poles. [applause] Our people, thanks to conditions provided by socialism, have not only made up for the terrible biological losses sustained during the war and the Hitlerite occupation, but have reached a new height in demographic development. Nearly 22 million people have been born in People's Poland; this is of momentous importance for our people's present and its future. But, at the same time, it imposes great obligations and calls for a far-sighted policy; it enjoins us to take particular care of the affairs of our young generation, their training, education and prospects.

In building our great and modern economic potential, we have solved the problem of jobs for that generation. We are streamlining our system of education and our health service. Both at present and for the future, housing construction and a constant increase in food production is of fundamental importance for the continued development of our people. Among our economic tasks, the key place in the resolutions of the second national conference is taken by the strengthening of Poland's place in international economic cooperation, the achievement of balance in trade with our partners, the general growth of exports, and the rational management of import resources. In this respect, the general development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is of particular importance.

The 32d session of CEMA, held last week, resulted in important decisions and agreements which will serve both to deepen our cooperation and to implement the socialist economic integration program. The tasks in increasing industrial output, changes in its structure and guidelines for using investment outlays have been subordinated to strengthening internal and external economic equilibrium.

The second national conference stressed with full emphasis that fundamental and rapid progress in improving the effectiveness of management is an essential condition for achieving our set social and economic aims. We have to secure Poland's development under conditions of a smaller growth of labor resources than in previous years, fewer investment opportunities, and difficulties in imports of raw and other materials for production. This is why we have to mobilize and take full advantage of all efforts and resources at the disposal of our national economy. [applause]

Since the beginnings of this year, the Politburo and the government, guided by these provisions, have been engaged in appropriate, multifaceted activities. As a result of these activities and thanks to the great effort made by work forces and managements of enterprises, we have been gradually removing the apparent stresses and consistently pursuing the socioeconomic aims of the current year.

There has been a further increase in the incomes of the working people; the average wage of those employed in the socialized sector has increased in comparison with the same period of last year by a further Z240. As of 1 May, we have once more increased the minimum wage; this increase covered nearly 1 million employees in the socialized sector. The increase has had the effect of improving the ratio between the lowest and the average wage.

We are consistently putting our program for improvement of the material conditions of old-age and other pensioners into practice. We have introduced a maternity benefit of Z2,000 payable on the birth of a child. The state social benefits payable to the public have increased by 20 percent in the first 6 months of this year.

In the last few days of June, we decided to increase the price paid for livestock, which should effectively stimulate stockbreeding and, consequently, assist in improvement of market supplies of meat and its byproducts. The new increase in purchase prices calls for a further considerable effort on the part of the state. A great effort was needed to introduce the system of old-age pensions for farmers working privately. These decisions are in the vital interest of both the rural population and the working people in towns. [applause]

On the whole, we are achieving better results than last year in housing construction. In the first 5 months we have handed over to nonfarming occupants 53,600 dwellings, amounting to 2.7 million square meters; in other words, 26 percent more than in the same period of last year. However, the progress made by individual voivodships in implementation of plan targets varies. Alongside regions where these targets are being satisfactorily met, there are regions in which appreciable delays are being experienced.

In the first 6 months of this year there has been marked progress in material production. Despite stresses and difficulties in supplies of raw and other materials, we have achieved an increase of nearly 6 percent in industrial output, and advantageous, though inadequate, changes are taking place in its structure.

I would like to express words of appreciation at this point to all work forces which are successfully carrying out their difficult tasks for 1978. [applause]

I am appealing at the same time to the work forces [words indistinct] the quantity of production and services, to do everything possible to reverse the backlog. I am appealing in particular to the work forces of the agricultural food industry, light industry and the chemical industry, to make every effort to increase goods' supplies to the market.

Noting with appreciation that the sizable increase of production has been attained due to increasing productivity, I wish to draw attention to the fact that in many enterprises the assumed relations between pay increases and production increases have still not been reached.

In foreign trade, implementation of the plan is not regular. We are not intensifying our exports sufficiently, the volume of which determines our import possibilities. We are rationalizing our imports with insufficient consistency. This requires the continued undertaking of all-round actions by all enterprises, both industrial and those dealing with foreign trade.

During the first 6 months, a further expansion and modernization of production potential took place. During the last few weeks the construction of the first stage of the Katowice steelworkers has been concluded with the commissioning of the large-section rolling mill. This will enable a much better supply for the economy of metallurgical products.

The miners from Lublin coal basin have reached coal deposits which can be exploited. The production capacities of many industries have been increased, including the food industry. A new dairy has been commissioned in Gdansk and a refrigerated storage plant in Elk.

Despite these undoubtedly positive results, we cannot regard the efficiency of investment processes as satisfactory. Delays continue in the commissioning of investments, together with shortcomings in their quality and faults in the organization of labor. In effect, the planned growth of production capacities has not been reached in a number of sectors, which has caused difficulties in implementation of production plans for many goods, chiefly for supply products. This caused disturbances, especially at the beginning of this year, in the regularity of supplies of certain raw materials and production materials, and of power to enterprises. The breaks in the power supply during the first quarter of this year were felt with particular gravity by enterprises. Chiefly involved were producers of power-absorbing products, as, for instance, carbide, metallurgical products, chemicals, and building materials. I wish to express the deep conviction that, with the joint effort of workforces, enterprise managements, amalgamations, ministries, and of the sociopolitical aktiv, the difficulties encountered on the path of our development, particularly the delays in implementation of tasks, will be effectively overcome. [applause]

This concerns in particular the supply of goods for the market, which must be fully implemented. We are doing and will continue to do everything possible to limit and overcome the difficulties appearing in the market. It is important, comrades, that these problems should be well and properly understood by the workforces at enterprises and in every sector. We are appealing to you, dear comrades, to the workers' self-government; we are relying on the feeling of coresponsibility which is shown by the entire working class, the dominating force of the contemporary Polish society. We are relying on the patriotic commitment of peasants, the intelligentsia, of all working people. [applause]

On what problems, in the immediate future, should we concentrate the efforts of the work forces, of industrial enterprises, and of the whole economic administration? First among all of them continues to be the improvement of supplies to the market. Since the beginning of the year, we have taken actions aimed at safeguarding an increase in production for the market in accordance with the plan, at widening the range of articles and improving their quality, and, on the other hand, at linking pay increases more closely to improved productivity and quality of labor.

In accordance with the resolutions of the ninth plenum, a committee for domestic market affairs has been appointed, which is currently responsible for all problems connected with development of production for the market, services for the population, and the organization and functioning of trade. New solutions have also been introduced, which should promote the improvement of supplies to the domestic market. Among other things, a list of goods of basic importance for satisfaction of the needs of society has been drawn up, and a system for current control of the supply of these goods to the market has been introduced. Additional investment funds have been provided for the speedy initiation of production of goods and services in particularly high demand; local authorities have been given, in accordance with their own request, greater rights in steering labor cooperatives and local industry, in order to create better conditions for development of local production, both of goods for the market and of services.

Workers' self-government in enterprises has a large part to play in improvement of supplies to the market. We expect you, comrades, to exploit all reserves and possibilities, so as to increase production of those goods for the market which are in great demand. [applause]

We expect the producers of components made in cooperation with subassemblies to provide a full and timely fulfillment of deliveries to the producers of finished goods. This is an indispensable condition for the rhythmical implementation of production tasks.

Workers' self-governments should develop a system control of production supplied to the market in relation to the products of their own enterprises, with care for the timely delivery and quality of supplies. It should be the ambition of every work force that the products made by them should be marked by high utility values, and that they should satisfy the buyers. It is essential to reach a position in which every worker will be aware that he is helping to decide the quantitative and qualitative supply of the market. In addition to the industries and enterprises producing for the market, this also concerns trading enterprises, the economic administration, and local organs of the state authorities. They are responsible for the distribution of goods. They should develop initiative in exploiting reserves, and in increasing production, both for the market and for services. These problems should be the focus of daily concern and of actions of people's councils on every level and of social control committees, which are now being appointed.

The further increase in production of agricultural products and food is a matter of basic importance. Conditions have not been favorable this spring for fieldwork and crops in all voivodships. Therefore even greater efforts should be made to avoid losses during harvest, to insure proper cultivation of crops, and to enlarge the sowing of catch-crops so as to maximally aid the increase of fodder reserves. This is chiefly a task for the peasants themselves. This is why we are appealing to them for indispensable actions, for initiative. We are also appealing to the self-governments of agricultural enterprises, of units serving organization and to the workers' self-governments of enterprises in the food industry for the best possible execution of their tasks. The work forces of industrial, building, trading, and other enterprises which are providing for the needs of agriculture, should make every effort to supply to agriculture the envisaged quantities of machines and installations, of fertilizers and plant protection means in order to speed up construction of farm buildings, and to streamline supplies and services to farms.

The Central Committee Politburo and government are devoting particular attention to problems of housing construction. For this purpose, considerable funds in excess of the plan have been provided. The executive potential of general building enterprises has been strengthened considerably, and adequate steps have been taken to raise discipline in implementation of tasks.

Indispensable measures have also been taken for removing delays and for accelerating site development. We expect the work forces of building enterprises and design offices to effectively exploit funds for implementation of the housing construction plan, improvement of the quality and functional efficiency of apartments built, and constant lowering of costs. Workers' self-governments should devote more attention and initiative to improvement of the organization of labor at construction sites, to the thrifty use of materials, and to the best possible exploitation of machines and installations.

Workers' self-governments in all enterprises should be continuously concerned with housing construction. [applause] The possibilities for development of housing construction at enterprise level are not being used to full advantage in all places. The enterprises and their work forces should cooperate with housing construction cooperatives. The high social priority of housing construction makes the total fulfillment of tasks in this sphere a national issue.

Comrades, the effort which we undertake in the second half of the year, particularly in the summer period, will decide the implementation of this year's tasks and the smoothness of production and implementation of ministerial plans throughout the economy. Nonfulfillment of quantitative tasks and failure to maintain a full range of products by some enterprises means supply difficulties for others. Workers' self-governments should concentrate their attention on this.

Transportation workers have important tasks allocated for them. In order to avoid excessive accumulation of transportation activities in the peak autumn-winter period, it is necessary to carry increased amounts of mass cargo in order to build up stocks. This must be done in the third quarter. This applies in particular to coal, building materials, mineral fertilizers, wood and other materials. It is, therefore, essential to be careful about the efficiency of rolling stock and to carry out the necessary overhauls on time.

Improved rhythm of production and better organization of transportation should contribute to better harmony in production processes. The timely commissioning of investment projects will be of essential importance for realization of this year's and future tasks. We must concentrate efforts on completion of those investment projects which are linked with production for the market, food economy and exports in the second half of this year. It is extremely important to commission new power supply projects on time and to carry out overhauls efficiently, so that we will be well prepared for the increased demand for electricity in winter.

The foreign trade sector of the national economy has been allocated important tasks. The government, in accordance with recommendations of the Politburo, has undertaken a number of actions which are aimed at improving the country's balance of payments. Programs of rationalization of management in the sphere of materials and raw materials which are imported are an integral part of those actions. Workers' self-governments can give significant assistance in this field as well. We appeal to them to be extremely concerned with the amounts and quality of export production and with timely deliveries in accordance with extant agreements.

It is essential for the work forces to be concerned about adapting the range of technologies and designs, in a flexible manner, to the requirements of foreign customers.

We address workers' self-governments with an appeal to participate in examining possibilities for extended use of national raw materials and semifinished products, and for more rapid mastery of production of parts and subassemblies for goods under production.

It is essential to make work forces fully aware of the fact that, in order to be able to import, it is necessary to export, and that today, given the specific situation and difficulties with which we are faced on capitalist markets, this is a matter of great significance for enterprises and for the whole economy.

Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation is of great significance for the further successful development of our country. In accordance with decisions made during my meeting with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in talks between the two premiers, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz and Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, the Soviet Union will, beginning this year, increase its deliveries of fuels, raw materials and other goods which are important to us. [applause] A new and higher stage of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union involves expansion of industrial cooperation in a number of fields, including production of equipment for the nuclear power industry, high capacity trucks, modern planes, construction machines, prospecting platforms and other important equipment.

The Soviet Union will also give us technical assistance in the further modernization of plants which were built in our country with its cooperation. Further, it will supply the technology and complete equipment for a number of food industry enterprises, including milk enterprises.

An increase in trade exchange, development and consolidation of integration links with the mighty economy of the Soviet Union, our main economic partner, and with all socialist countries--this is the fundamental assurance of the full use of our industrial potential, the successful solution of problems and the further socioeconomic development of socialist Poland. [applause]

Our recent talks with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, Comrades Erich Honecker, Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar, as well as Josip Broz Tito, were also devoted to those matters.

We expect workers' self-governments and management of enterprises to develop more initiatives for creation of a proper climate for improvement in processes of specialization, cooperation, and activation of joint scientific and technical research; in other words for development of qualitatively higher forms of cooperation with the land of the Soviets and other socialist countries.

Cooperation between our ministries, amalgamations and enterprises and their Soviet partners brings very beneficial results. It is necessary to popularize and enrich the various forms of those direct links and cooperation.

It is our aim to broaden our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with all states on the principles of mutual advantage.

Dear comrades! The implementation of the basic task set by the seventh party congress, that of better quality of labor and of living conditions, should be expressed in improvement of effectiveness of management, and this, dear comrades, is a matter for all of us, all Poles. [applause]

Effectiveness of management is something that must be practiced daily, at every job. Every action in the production process and every economic decision should be motivated by concern for high effectiveness, for achieving the best possible results with the given resources. We must not strive to exceed at any cost the general, quantitative planned targets, in particular through commitment of additional outlays. But we must have improvement in the structure of output, better adaptation of ranges of goods to our needs, and, in particular, improvement in both the quality of output and the lowering of per unit cost of production.

We must focus our initiative on these matters, we must develop labor competition, the innovation movement and inventiveness in this direction. This is a matter in which, without active commitment and action on the part of workers' self-government, it is not possible to achieve any real progress.

Among the tasks of improvement in the effectiveness of management, we must include as one of the most important the rational and purposeful management of raw and other materials and the correct use of recycled raw materials. The economic use of fuels and energy is of considerable importance; here we need widespread action both in our economy and among our population.

Our programs in these fields are not at all bad. They are being implemented in thousands of workshops and enterprises; the scope and pace at which they are being implemented depends, above all, on you, comrades, on the activity of workers' self-government, on work forces.

Some of these problems have to be dealt with at the level of ministries and amalgamations. Many difficulties with supplies could be avoided if agencies of distribution and commerce in production resources functioned correctly. We should make sure that the planned range of output is produced, because the failure to carry out accepted undertakings is one of the causes of difficulties experienced by the customer.

We are putting particular tasks in streamlining the system of accounting for and providing materials and technical resources before the Planning Commission and the office for management of materials.

We still have a good deal to do in improving labor discipline and the use made of working time. These problems should be the subject of greater concern, not only on the part of the economic administration, but also of workers' self-government; we figure that it is in this field that there is a need to stimulate its activity and increase responsibility for labor discipline and cultivation of the right kind of attitudes among work forces. [applause]

Progress in effective management is the main aim of our effort and the basic criterion for assessing the effort of every enterprise. It should be the basic task, dear comrades, of all our economic units at this time, to concentrate their effort on full implementation of required results, on making maximum use of the resources provided by plan. If we use more fuel and power, investment, material, wage and currency resources than provided by plan, we will have more stresses and difficulties. We have to strengthen the strategic role of the central plan as the indicator of our general social interests; at the same time, we have to create increasingly broad opportunities for the initiatives of economic organizations.

We attach considerable importance to the consistent promotion in economic practice of the modified economic and financial system. The Politburo and the government Presidium examined in April this year the way in which this system is being put into practice, and recommended that it be implemented and improved in such a way as to influence the guidelines for the effort of economic organizations in the direction of greater effectiveness and quality of production. Here we must create better conditions for economic organizations to exploit development funds for modernizing our manufacturing apparatus.

We must strengthen the modified system's ability to motivate because it is an important factor in stimulating the innovation processes. In improving the various solutions provided by our economic and financial system, we should gradually, and in accordance with the provision of necessary prerequisites, promote its principles in an ever larger number of economic units and in ministires.

We should pay particular attention to insuring that these solutions are introduced in enterprises, sections, brigades and individual jobs. Their promotion in practice and constant improvement in accordance with changes taking place in manufacturing processes should be the subject of constant interest on the part of workers' self-government.

The continued development of the mass rationalization movement and workers' inventiveness is of great importance. A much higher level of staff qualifications and much better technical working equipment have created, in this respect, much greater opportunities than ever before.

Recently, the Central Committee Secretariat approved directives which instruct the trade unions, sociopolitical organizations and the state and economic administration to provide good conditions for the development of workers' initiative and the rationalization movement. The issue now is that these guidelines should be put into practice consistently, that practical exploitation of the results of rationalization and invention should be urgently reviewed in all economic units, that more effective help should be given to the work done by the technical and rationalization societies.

In work on raising effectiveness, a large part is played by, and a wide range is open to the creative initiative of workers, of the cadre of engineers and technologists, of economists, and of the circles of the supreme technological organization and the Polish economic society. These two organizations have made valuable achievements and can and should increase their contribution to acceleration of technological and economic progress.

Comrades, the well-being of man is and will be the highest concern of our party, together with his working conditions and the all-round satisfaction of his material and cultural needs. We are consistently subordinating our strategy of economic development to this goal. The circumstances of our development are changing all the time. New problems are appearing in the place of resolved ones. Even now, we must prepare to solve the tasks which we will face in the 1980's. During the last 7 years, we have doubled and modernized the industrial potential of our country. We achieved this through large investment funds and through the active credit policy introduced during the preceding 5-year period. It was an indispensable and correct policy. [applause] In effect, our economy obtained hundreds of new plants which are already producing, but which will continue to raise their production in future. We have modernized many other enterprises, whole production sectors. The position of Poland in the international division of labor has been strengthened. The full exploitation of this huge potential is now our chief concern. We should, to a much greater degree, base its further expansion and modernization on national technical resources and on fuller utilization of Polish scientific and technological ideas.

At the 12th plenum of the Central Committee, we discussed in detail with a large group of the most outstanding Polish scientists the tasks in developing science and technological progress. The conclusions which we reached will become the basis of a government program, which will be submitted to the Sejm. The fuller exploitation of our own scientific and technological potential, and of the achievements of science and technology in the world, in developing our entire national economy demands many actions. It is very important to increase industry's absorbtion of innovations, and the tightening of links between institutes, scientific centers and plants.

The further development and rational exploitation of Polish natural resources is an unusually important problem, in the solution of which a greater participation of science is necessary. We must also develop the extraction of our chief raw materials--coal, copper, sulphur, salt--and intensively expand their processing as well.

At the same time, it is necessary to undertake actions which will rationalize their use. It is very important to use modern achievements of science more fully to insure progress in agricultural production. We expect the scientific base of agriculture and the food economy to develop new, more efficient plants, the manning of which would increase the agricultural production and stocks of foodstuffs of our country. It is essential to insure further quantitative and qualitative progress in animal breeding. The food industry, which is rapidly being developed, should be based on new technology and more efficient processing, which insure a high quality of products.

We ought to extensively utilize the possibilities of our national sciences and the achievements of world science and agricultural practices in all those problems. The development of agriculture and food production is one of our main tasks.

The water supply is important for further development of agriculture and food economy. At the last plenary session, the Central Committee adopted a resolution for working out a program for the comprehensive development of the Vistula River and its tributaries, and the nation's water resources as a whole. We are undertaking enormous tasks, of which other generations of Poles could only dream. It is a matter of historic proportions. [applause] As a matter of fact, everything that we do, the continuous rapid development of our country, requires that we boldly tackle and solve problems which decide the present and the future of our fatherland.

This necessitates a national effort, commitment of the working class, farmers and all working people. The active participation of scientists, engineering, economic and technical cadres and the whole of the Polish intelligentsia is extremely important. We count on that, we count on their qualifications and committed attitudes. We count on their patriotism. [applause]

Comrades, the resolution of the Seventh PZPR Congress rightly stresses that the more complicated our tasks are, the more independence and initiative they require on the part of the masses. Even more, then, we should strengthen and implement socialist democracy in practice. The continuous improvement of this democracy and the perfection of its content form one of the main conditions for realizing the ideological aims of socialism. [applause] In our democracy, social rights and guarantees are linked with political freedoms. [applause] This is the democracy which insures social justice and equality of opportunities for the working people, the democracy which not only voices the noble principles of human rights but which at the same time creates real social and economic foundations for their realization.

The joint responsibility of every citizen for realization of jointly worked out decisions is an essential feature of socialist democracy.

The responsibility for all matters concerning our country is realized through one's own honest work and committed attitudes, as well as through participation in social control. Between those two sides of socialist democracy, between participation and joint responsibility, there is strict dependence. Efficient realization of the adopted development programs and better results create the strongest base for undertaking new production and social tasks and for better satisfying social needs. Only a democracy which links joint decision processes with joint responsibilities can be effective. We must continually learn about such a democracy in all its aspects and at all levels. [applause]
The comprehensive social functions of socialist democracy are matched by the riches of its forms. It is realized through various political institutions--our party and allied parties, the National Unity Front, the Sejm, people's councils and social organizations.

Social self-governments occupy a special place in our system of socialist democracy. Their high rank and extensive functions have been made permanent by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Poland. The self-governments are the most effective forum for understanding the connection between the interests of the socialist state and the interests and aims of groups of employees, between national tasks and work and local initiatives. They play an important role in the system of wide consultations with the community which is being developed by our party.

We are interested in the development of all forms of self-government in towns and in the countryside. [applause] We attach special importance to workers' self-government; it has a well-established tradition and experience in our country. It is the main form of participation of the working class in the management of work enterprises. The significance of workers' self-governments is the result of the social position of the working class in our state, of its leading role in the construction of socialism. [applause]

Industry above all is the sphere of workers' self-governments' activity. It is the most powerful and most modern sector of the national economy. The dynamism of its development determines the econmic strength of the country. We see, therefore, in the workers' self-governments, the widest form of participation of the working class in defining and realizing social and economic tasks. The current problems of work of workers' self-governments were recently reviewed by the Politburo. We decided that workers' self-governments, in their more than 20 years of activity, have played an important role in shaping socialist social relations, in mobilizing work forces to implement social and economic tasks, and in strengthening joint responsibility for the affairs of work enterprises and for the development of the whole country.

The activity of workers' self-government is influencing with growing effectiveness the improvement of working, social and living conditions of the work force. The Politburo has recommended observance of the competence of workers' self-government, respect for its opinions, and the safeguarding of its participation in all important matters at the place of work. The holding of perodical sessions and the consistent implementation of their decisions and conclusions should serve this purpose. At the same time, while making its assessment, the Politburo has stressed that the one-person directorship and responsibility of the enterprise director will continue to remain an unchanged principle in future. The Politburo has deemed it worthwhile to extend the institution of workers' self-government to all plants and state enterprises. This will create conditions for further strengthening the leading role of the working class. It will promote the practical implementation of the provisions contained in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic regarding the general participation of the work force in the management of enterprises. [applause]

Matters connected with the effectiveness of production, matters to which today's conference is devoted, should be the focus of attention of workers' self-government. The functioning of workers' self-government should be streamlined in precisely this direction, concentrating chiefly on the participation of the work force in decision-making in basic socioeconomic matters of the industrial plant, on methods for implementing tasks and insuring adequate conditions for this purpose. The socioeconomic plan adopted by the workers' self-government must take into consideration the tasks, means, and social priorities for every plant as derived from the national socioeconomic plan. The plan commits the work force and management of the industrial plant to the same measure. In case of necessary changes, it is the duty of management to consult with the organs of the workers' self-government. This is indispensable if we wish the work force to respect the plan and to treat it as their own. [applause]

We attach great importance to the controlling function of workers' self-government. The activity of all socialized enterprises must be covered by social and workers' control.

Control of the effectiveness of exploitation of economic and human labor resources, fuels and power, the regularity and quality of production, the lowering of costs of production and its adaptation to social needs, are all of particular significance. It is necessary to continue streamlining the functioning of the presidiums of workers' self-governments to insure that the workers' self-governments' activity is directed effectively and to control the implementation of resolutions adopted by conferences of workers' self-governments. The presidiums are the permanent executive organs of self-government. It is the duty of the conferences of workers' self-governments and their presidiums to take care of the proper distribution and purposeful utilization of enterprises' funds, of a just promotion policy, the distribution of bonuses, the correct allocation of apartments, and so forth. It is their duty to shape proper interhuman relations, and to raise the culture of labor.

While expanding and modernizing our economy, we have always taken care, at the same time, to create conditions to make labor safer and more effective.

During the last few years, funds for hygiene and labor safety have doubled. We have given the tasks for improving working conditions the standing of a state plan.

We have tightened demands on investment and modernization, and on machines and equipment as well. As a result, we have achieved improvement in working conditions for many millions of people. For 3 years the number of accidents at work has been decreasing. One must not, however, stop here. Improving working conditions and leisure activities for the work force is a continuous and permanent task.

All employees should be concerned with achieving progress in this sphere, as should technical supervisors, plant and central administration, and trade unions and social organizations. Much still needs to be done, especially in improving the quality and effectiveness of means of safety at work, in making up for shortages in social facilities in enterprises, and in improvements on residential estates. It is also necessary to develop factory health services. It is important to develop gardens for workers. In the near future, their area should be doubled. Trade unions and local administration should deal with this.

Development of effectiveness of action of the lowest links of the workers' self-government, in departments and in brigades, should help strengthen its role. This will make it possible to better utilize the knowledge, experience and skill of the work force and their selfless, honest work. It is necessary to attach much significance to production conferences in departments, sections, in shifts and in brigades. Party organizations should insure a climate of honest discussion at those conferences. Solicitude for the good functioning of workers' self-governments is an important task of trade unions. The organizations of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth should also play a bigger part in workers' self-government. We think it is correct to increase the participation of workers' self-governments in management of large economic organizations. To this purpose, it is necessary to organize consultative sessions of representatives of workers' self-governments in all enterprises which are parts of individual combines and amalgamations. Their tasks will include providing opinions on development programs and evaluating economic and social tasks. This should encourage perfection of management and deeper intergration of action within the framework of large economic organizations. [Words indistinct] (?works committees) which are part of workers' self-governments should develop their activeness and strengthen links with the work force. As members of the workers' self-government conferences, the plant committees of our party should stimulate the activities of self-government groups and strengthen their ties with work forces. Representing all plant workers, self-government is a base for the alliance of the working class and intelligentsia, uniting party and nonparty people, its activity is, therefore, of enormous importance for the cause of moral and political unity in our nation, and it should serve the cause of its continuous strengthening. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, this month, all work forces should, in accordance with the guidelines of the government Presidium and the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions, debate, at the sessions of the conferences of workers' self-government, the comprehensive evaluation of plan implementation in the first half of this year and the formulation of a program of activity which will insure full implementation of this year's tasks.

What matters is the implementation of the plan in all its basic indices, and especially the supply of a full range of goods to the market and for export, the thrifty management of raw materials and materials, and the lowering of production costs. Only this way will we insure raching the social goals mapped out by the seventh congress, which determine the further improvement of living conditions of working people and their families.

We have an all-round analysis of the economic situation in the country. We have a clear program of actions. We are making indispensable decisions aimed at guaranteeing the implementation of this year's planned tasks. What matters is to overcome all obstacles and handicaps as quickly as possible. This is why we are appealing to the working class and its representative body, the workers' self-government, for active and vigorous actions. [applause]

We are, at present, at the halfway stage in implementing the current 5-year plan. In many spheres our economy has attained results corresponding to the directives of the plan or even better. However, in some one cannot note satisfactory effects; we still have 2 and 1/2 years before us for implementation of the plan. We will begin elaborating the plan for 1979 in the near future. We want it to be a plan to further raise the standard of living. This requires wider exploitation of intensive development factors, and real improvement in effectiveness. Reaching the social and economic goals mapped out at the seventh congress depends on the efforts and commitment of the working class, engineers and technological and administrative personnel, and on the all-round improvement of efficiency in the functioning of all links of the national economy.

Our conference has assembled today in this hall the leading aktiv of the people, on whom much depends at plants and in the whole economy. We are appealing to you, comrades, to make a thorough and responsible analysis of all reserves; create a climate of high professional and social vigor, a climate of full responsibility for implementation of tasks. [applause] Take care, comrades, that the workers' self-government inspires and organizes a social movement for good work, socialist competition of labor, inventiveness, and workers' rationalization at all industrial enterprises; let the forms, trends and essence of competition and the inventors' movement evolve from the people, from their aspirations and ambitions. Let these be the expression of patriotic commitment, of the abilities and activity of all working people. Only then will they better and more effectively serve the realization of our common tasks. Let us give determined support to every initiative which is aiming at further improvement in the conditions of management and which serves the realization of the socioeconomic goals mapped out in the resolutions of the seventh party congress. This is how the party sees the social importance and the creative role, competence, and responsibility of the workers' self-government, comrades. [applause]

Its transition at every plant and in the whole country into a great force supporting the implementation of the program mapped out jointly with the whole working class and people, and for its benefit and success, depends on you, on the social activity of activists of workers' self-government. We are counting on you, comrades.

We expect you to provide active help, active cooperation in the most important issues, in matters deciding the further successful development of socialist Poland.

Gierek Closes Conference

LD041520Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Station reporter's dispatch from the National Conference of Representatives of Workers' Self-Government in the Hall of Congresses of the Palace of Science and Culture in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] After Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, delivered the Politburo report, a discussion took place.

Next, Edward Gierek spoke once again. [begin recording]

[Gierek] Comrades, the representatives of workers' self-government in Katowice Voivodship and in Warsaw City Voivodship have suggested the launching of an appeal by our conference to all conferences of workers' self-government in the whole country, to all working people.

I ask Comrade Grzegorz Milewski, Chairman of the trade union council of the Katowice steelworks combine, to speak, in order to present the draft of the appeal. Please, Comrade Milewski.

[Milewski] The conference of workers' self-government, the party, trade union, and youth organizations, all working people:

We, the participants in the National Conference of Representatives of Workers' Self-Government, appeal to workers' self-government activists, to party members and nonparty people. to the young generation, to the working class, to peasants and the intelligentsia, to all working people in Poland, for a full implementation of the tasks mapped out in the report by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, resulting from the strategy of the socioeconomic development of the country outlined by the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses.

Let us do everything to insure everywhere a high standard of work and its optimum effects for the benefit of the people and the socialist fatherland. We conceive the workers' self-government, of which we are the representatives, as sharing in decisions and responsibility for the developments and achievements at every plant. Let us do everything to make the collective wisdom, initiative and devotion of the working people bear fruit to the optimum, to make the combined effort of the people yield to Poland and the Poles as much benefit as possible.

Economic potential, considerably developed in the seventies, is creating a strong foundation for further all-round development of Poland. Its full exploitation depends upon the creative initiative, drive and commitment of the entire work force, in order to continuously produce more goods and services, to better satisfy the constantly growing needs of our society under the present difficult circumstances.

The most important matter at present is the full and effective implementation of the national socioeconomic plan by every industrial plant, and, where delays have occurred, the restoration of rhythmical production and elimination of the backlog. This requires strengthening discipline in implementation of the plans in individual ranges of goods, insuring a high quality of production, of a rational and thrifty management of materials, raw materials, and power.

The improvement of supplies to the market and increased exports are the most topical socioeconomic tasks. The workers' self-government conferences will be of great importance for the implementation of these tasks. They will be held during July.

We are appealing to all comrades at work, to the workers, technicians, engineers, and economists who are going to take part in them: Make a thorough assessment of achievements and shortcomings in the performance of the plant; work out such a program of actions for the second half of the year as will guarantee the full implementation of tasks mapped out in the national socioeconomic plan.

We appeal to all workers' self-government conferences for further actions aimed at improving working, social and living conditions, for full implementation of the plants' housing construction plans; let us insure, comrades, a good environment in our plants, one which promotes labor discipline and strengthens the socialist principles of interhuman relations, the cohesion of the work force in creative effort.

We appeal to all working people: We are documenting our support for the party program by honest toil and initiative. We are confirming with deeds that we are now able to do more and better than in the past, and, in the future, more and better than presently for our common benefit, for the benefit of the socialist fatherland.

The participants in the National Conference of Representatives of Workers' Self-Government, Warsaw, 3 July 1978. [applause]

[Gierek] I thank Comrade Milewski. I understand that the applause expresses support for the contents of the appeal. I can say, therefore, that it has been adopted by our conference. [applause] [end recording]

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, then made a brief concluding speech and closed the conference.

PAP Comments on Conference

LD041902Y Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

["On National Conference of Workers' Self-Government Delegates"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 July, PAP--(by PAP commentator Romana Kalecka) Under the decision of the PUWP CC Political Bureau the convocation of debates, like the one ended yesterday, is to be a routine. [as received] The debates under discussion, attended by the political leadership of the country, are designed to consolidate the role of workers' self-government in the system of socialist democracy. The debates arealso to constitute the forum of matter-of-fact discussion over most important tasks, socio-economic development of the country, the tasks to the implementation of which the workers' self-government make a remarkable contribution. The debate held on July 3 this year in Warsaw was precisely of that character.

In mid year and on the eve of the second part of current quinquennium delegates of workers' self-government gathered to assess the course of implementing the strategy mapped out at the 6th and 7th congresses of the party, confirmed and specified at the second national PUWP conference.

The opinion voiced by delegates of crews fully confirmed the rightness of the appraisal contained in the report of the Political Bureau given by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek: The supreme goals by which we have been guided since the beginning of the decade are being consistently materialized.

At the same time it is indispensable to utilize most effectively all means and reserves which are at the disposal of our economy and to make people work better.

The meeting confirmed that a principal condition to set the hitherto reserves into motion is a universal and social movement of a well-done work, which was also expressed in an appeal directed to all working people of our country.

The decisions made by the leadership of the party on the strengthening of workers' self-government have met with general social approval. But to execute power one must fully realize the need for responsibility. It means that workers' self-government is vested with a difficult duty to represent the interests of a [word indistinct] and match them with social interests.

Hence it is indispensable to counteract all individual attitudes and practices of some of the establishments. The feeling of a shared responsibility demands that the self-government take care of the position of Polish industry in the world, of a high quality and competitiveness of our (?export) offers. Approaching sessions of workers' self-government which are to map out, against the background of the implementation of the present five year plan, the programmes ensuring a full implementation of the tasks, would show whether representatives of crews and management of factories have passed their exam of citizens' maturity. A general assessment of the implementation of those tasks and future aims for 1979 will be discussed at another national conference of representatives of workers' self-government to be held in a half a year's time.

FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN FRANCE ON 3-DAY VISIT

LD032240Y Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 3 July, PAP--Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek arrived today on a three-day official visit to France. The visit is a part of regular consultations held annually by the two countries' foreign ministers since the 1972 visit by the PUWP CC first secretary Edward Gierek to Paris.

On the first day of the visit Emil Wojtaszek had a meeting with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud at which they discussed issues concerning disarmament and detente, consolidation of peace in Europe and bilateral relations.

In the evening Louis de Guiringaud entertained Emil Wojtaszek at a dinner in the palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two ministers delivered speeches.

Received by Giscard d'Estaing

LD042252Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Emil Wojtaszek was received today by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The talk dealt with some international issues and bilateral relations. Minister Wojtaszek also continued talks with French Foreign Affairs Minister Louis de Guiringaud. He also placed a wreath at the monument of Polish war combatants.

Emil Wojtaszek also met a group of journalists who founded the Club of Polish and French Press, at the Polish Embassy building.

POLISH-BRAZILIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LD042238Y Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 July, PAP--Polish-Brazilian economic talks conducted by the Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy Jerzy Olszewski and the Brazilian minister of industry and commerce, Angelo Calmon de Sa, ended here today. Both sides signed a final protocol in which they agreed on ventures aimed at increasing and diversifying mutual deliveries of commodities in the future.

They discussed possibilities of supplying Brazil with Polish-made shipping equipment, machinery for the railways, mines, sulphuric acid refineries, power installations and scientific gear. Reviewed were also the questions of cooperation in copper processing. The Brazilian side displayed interest in the supplies of Polish ships and shipping equipment, instruments and metallurgical products.

Both ministers discussed the question of continuing joint Polish-Brazilian geological prospecting in Colombia and also Poland's share in the development of coal mining in Brazil. They decided to prepare an appropriate draft agreement on Polish-Brazilian technical cooperation in this field. They deemed it expedient to examine the possibilities of signing long-term agreements on mutual deliveries of some goods, especially important in Polish-Brazilian trade. They also decided to study the prospects for establishing cooperation between Polish and Brazilian shipbuilding industries and set up a group of experts with this aim in view. The Polish side confirmed its interest in cooperation with Brazil in fishing.

Besides, both ministers signed four agreements: An agreement between Bank Handlowy in Warsaw and Banco Central do Brasil on facilitations in extending credits for Poland, an agreement between the Kopex Polish foreign trade enterprise and the Brazilian Sinderbras enterprise solving problems of joint geological prospecting, and two agreements: on mutual deliveries of some goods between Polish and Brazilian firms and on cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry.

Brazil is Poland's largest trading partner among Latin American countries. In the past few years, the volume of Polish-Brazilian trade kept increasing 40 per cent a year. This rate stayed level this year, too.

The visit of the Brazilian minister of industry and commerce should contribute to further dynamize Polish-Brazilian trade and increase Polish exports to Brazil. The Brazilian minister considers Poland an ideal partner for developing all-round cooperation.

The economies of both countries are to a great extent complementary to one another. Brazil is an important producer of many industrial raw materials and foodstuffs. Poland has such raw materials as coke and sulphur and also modern machinery needed by a dynamically developing Brazilian economy.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES LIBYAN DELEGATION 3 JUL

LD031520Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Jadallah at-Talhi, secretary of state and Abu Bakr ash-Sharif, secretary of trade, members of an official Libyan delegation.

Certain important problems connected with the further development of trade, economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and Libya were discussed during the visit. A joint program of further development and expansion of cooperation in the fields of economy and science and technology between the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was signed at the seat of the Council of Ministers office in Warsaw today.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD032048Y Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 July, PAP--A joint programme for further development and broadening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was signed at the Council of Ministers in Warsaw today. The programme was signed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Secretary for Industry Jadallah at-Talhi on the Polish and Libyan sides respectively.

The programme was signed in conclusion of economic talks conducted in the course of the official visit by Secretary General of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Poland, and presided by Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Jadallah at-Talhi. The talks were attended by representatives of the Planning Committee at the Polish Council of Ministers, ministers and by members of the Libyan official delegation.

In the programme the sides expressed their satisfaction with the hitherto effects of mutual cooperation as well as with results of the work of Polish enterprises and specialists employed in Libya, which provides a favourable basis for further development of cooperation between the two countries. The programme also put forth recommendations concerning further development of Polish-Libyan cooperation particularly in the fields of trade, industry, agriculture and transport.

CPCZ'S BILAK, STEFANAK ARRIVE IN WARSAW 4 JUL

LD042004Y Warsaw PAP in English 1758 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 July, PAP--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party CC arrived in Warsaw today at the invitation of the PUWP CC. He is accompanied by deputy-head of the CZCP CC department of international affairs, Michal Stefanak.

BRIEFS

U.S. DELEGATION IN GDANSK--A delegation of the Trade Union of Port Workers and Dockers from the eastern coast of the United States is staying on the Gdansk coast. It came at the invitation of the main administration of the Trade Union of Seamen and Port Workers. Today the American guests saw from onboard a ship the shipbuilding yard and port in Gdansk and laid flowers at the monument for the heroes of the Westerplatte. They then took part in the meeting at the administration of the port of Gdansk. In the afternoon the American guests will meet the trade union and economic aktiv of the Polish Ocean Lines. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1440 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES CARTER ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU041337Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0926 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/78--On the occasion of the Independence Day of the United States of America, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed President Jimmy Carter a congratulatory telegram, reading:

On behalf of the Romanian people, of the government and on my own, I am glad to address you warm congratulations and the best wishes of prosperity and progress for the friendly American people, happiness and health for yourself.

I remember with pleasure the fruitful, friendly talks we had during the recent visit to the United States of America. I am convinced that by acting in the spirit of these talks and of the joint declaration signed on April 13, 1978, the good relations established between our countries will amplify ever more.

I express my conviction that--the telegram reads in the end--we shall continue cooperation in the same cordial spirit, for the continuous development of the Romanian-American relations, for solving all the complex problems of the contemporary world in the spirit of justice and equality among all states, in the interest of our peoples, of peace and of general security. The independence day of the United States of America is marked by the Romanian press publishing articles and reports that highlight the importance of this event, the traditions of the fight for independence, and freedom. The ideas of peace and understanding among peoples, which inspired the authors of the July 4, 1976 Declaration of Independence, have always remained dear to the American people desirous to live in peace and collaboration with all peoples, to see the ideas of a better and more just world on our planet come true.

The Declaration of Independence, the fight for self-dependence and self-relying development waged by the pioneers of the American revolution, SCINTEIA further writes, had reverberation also on the Romanian lands, where the Romanian people too, was fighting staunch battle for liberty. After the modern Romanian state came into being, consular relations were established between Romania and the U.S. and then, soon after Romania's state independence was conquered, diplomatic relations were established. To mutual satisfaction, the Bucharest daily stresses, these friendly links record today a continuous process of deepening.

A contribution of essential, decisive importance, in the development of the friendly collaboration between the two countries was made by President Nicolae Ceausescu's visits in the U.S., just as by the Romanian visits of former American presidents, when important documents were signed. In this context, the paper recalls the dialogue conducted in Washington in April by the two presidents, the joint declaration signed on the occasion, stressing that all this emphasized the joint wish to better fructify the great possibilities of expanding the collaboration between the two countries in various planes.

Romanian-U.S. summit contacts and talks, the positive evolution of the relations between the two countries, SCINTEIA stresses, are of great importance and profound reverberation not only as regards bilateral relations, but also in international arena, for the promotion of the new principles of interstate relations, proving that it is fully possible that two countries, differing so much in point of size, system, development level, collaborate fruitfully when one sets out from the principles of equal rights and mutual regard, in fully concordance with the demands of peaceful coexistence.

The upward course of the Romanian-U.S. relations--the expression of the two countries' will to lend new values to the bilateral collaboration on multiple planes, the paper concludes, harmonizes with mutual interests and also answers general demands of developed cooperation among all states, irrespective of social system, the general cause of world understanding and peace.

Officials Attend U.S. Embassy Reception

AU042036Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/1978--On the day of independence of the United States of America, Rudolph Aggrey, ambassador of that country in Bucharest, gave a reception on July 4.

The guests included Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, other Romanian officials.

Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

ARGENTINE JUNTA MEMBER DISCUSSES TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

PY[illegible]0052Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Jul--Navy Commander Emilio Eduardo Massera, commenting on his recent trip to Romania, said that that country is "a developing, vigorous country, evidently despite its philosophy and its form of government and the political form of not yielding. I believe Romania has many interesting points in common with our development policy."

He also stated that during his meetings with the Romanian head of government, Nicolae Ceausescu, he discussed everything dealing with the reason for his trip, "which included maritime traffic, establishment of shipyards, ship building, maritime lines which can operate between Argentina and Europe, fishing agreements--another matter which is our concern--and, of course, aside from specific issues, we discussed general issues such as the role being played by Romania and our country regarding international policy."

He later indicated that "countries have to trade with all other countries; this is the only way for us to get rid of some channels for our exports and the only way to channel our imports. This new economic order which is being tried in the world in a way hinders our development, I believe, and that is why I think we must open markets. I am not good at this because I am not an economist, but I am convinced that that is the way."

He also stated that "Romania and Argentina both understand that we have to get rid of a status of dependence and that we have a right to act with sovereignty and to choose our friends according to our own interests, disregarding what we may not agree on ideologically."

Asked whether at the meeting they had discussed "other points of friction in the world", he stated: "Yes, the Middle East and Africa. President Ceausescu is working hard as a mediator, I would say, to solve the problem of the Middle East; a problem which is very complex, but for which Argentina--we also discussed this--can cooperate in some way to resolve, since we all know that there is not only a Jewish community in our country but also an Arab community which is rather significant, and this is why we think we can say much in this regard."

THAI COMMERCE MINISTER, ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISIT

Arrive 29 Jun

AU032005Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Summary] Nam Phunwatthu, minister of commerce of Thailand, arrived in Bucharest on 29 June at the head of an economic delegation. The same day, the delegation was received by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. "The sides discussed the development of economic cooperation and the diversification of bilateral commercial exchanges."

Received by Ceausescu

AU031804Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] This afternoon President Nicolae Ceausescu received the Thai minister of commerce, Nam Phunwatthu, who is leading an economic delegation to our country. Recalling the good relations between Romania and Thailand, the two sides expressed the view that possibilities exist for intensifying economic cooperation, commercial exchanges and cooperation in other areas of joint interest. They stressed that developing Romanian-Thai relations contributes to better understanding between the two countries, and at the same time serves the interests of the Romanian and Thai peoples, and the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

The two sides also stressed the need to strengthen cooperation among the small and average-sized countries, among the developing and nonaligned countries, and among all the states in the world, with a view to establishing a new world economic order and interstate relations based on equal rights, mutual advantage, respect for national independence and sovereignty, which should insure the independent development of all peoples. Thus, they expressed the conviction that Romania and Thailand will cooperate ever more closely, on the international level, too, to contribute to solving mankind's complex problems according to the peoples' interests, and to the struggle for a better and more just world.

Sign Documents, Depart

AU042102Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/1978--An economic delegation from Thailand, led by Nam Phunwatthu, minister of commerce, visited Romania over June 28 - July 4. The delegation also included Aphon Siphiphat, deputy minister of agriculture, and Prasit Narongdet, deputy minister of communications.

The guests called at the Ministries of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Chemical Industry, Machine-Building Industry, Agriculture and Food Industry, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, foreign trade companies, saw round economic objectives in Bucharest and in the Brasov County.

At the end of the visit, on July 4, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Nam Phunwatthu, minister of commerce, signed in Bucharest an aide-memoire on commercial cooperation between Romania and Thailand, the memorandum of urderstanding on the setting up of the Romanian-Thai joint commission of commercial cooperation and initialled a trade agreement.

The Thai delegation left Bucharest the same day.

DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Received by Bobu

LD302229Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 30/6/1978, AGERPRES--Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, together with Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP, met Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, and Bernard Jeune, alternate member of the CC of the DCP, who pay a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The relations between the two parties were discussed on the occasion, in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Ceausescu Receives Party Chairman

AU0?1650Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Jul 78 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met today with Comrade Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party [DCP], who is paying a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. Comrade Jorgen Jensen was accompanied by Comrade Bernard Jeune, candidate member of the DCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

On behalf of the DCP leadership and of the Danish communists, Comrade Jorgen Jensen conveyed warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The guest expressed thanks for the invitation to visit Romania and for the opportunity to become directly acquainted with the Romanian people's life and interests. He praised the results attained under RCP leadership in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked Comrade Jorgen Jensen to convey to the DCP and its militants a cordial message of friendship and solidarity, as well as wishes for new successes in their efforts to promote the fundamental interest of the Danish working people.

The two sides briefed each other on their parties' current activities and interests, and exchanged views on the international communist and workers' movement and on international political events. The two sides noted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity existing between the RCP and the DCP, and expressed the desire to expand and intensify the cooperation between the two parties, as developing the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the DCP will contribute to developing the positive course of Romanian-Danish relations and serve the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides emphasized the importance of developing cooperation and solidarity between themselves and with other communist and workers parties, on the basis of equal rights, respect for independence, noninterference in internal affairs, and on each party's right to independently formulate its policy and its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the historical, national and social conditions prevailing in its own country. The two parties believe that great revolutionary national and social changes and deep shifts in the international balance of forces have taken place and continue to take place in the modern world as a result of the peoples' ever stronger will to finally eliminate the old policy of domination and diktat, and to organize their lives in keeping with their own aspirations, without any foreign interference, in a world of peace and cooperation.

At the same time, great political and social unrest is noted in various countries, and contradictions between certain states and groups of states are sharpening; this heightens the state of insecurity and poses great dangers for peace and cooperation among peoples.

The two sides stressed that in view of the above conditions, all workers', democratic, progressive and advanced forces must strengthen their bilateral and international solidarity and cooperation; the masses must intensify their struggle to safeguard peace and social progress, as well as the basic interests of all the peoples.

The RCP and the DCP firmly advocate the establishment of a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe, and accelerating the implementation of the provision of the Helsinki final document, designed to promote a new type of interstate relations in Europe. They believe that one of the most urgent problems of the contemporary world is the adoption of resolute measures to halt the arms race, to effect military disengagement, and to adopt a concrete and coherent program of general, and primarily nuclear, disarmament.

The two sides emphasized the need to eliminate underdevelopment and gaps between states, and to establish a new world economic order. They reiterated their support for the liberation struggles of peoples everywhere, and against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, for asserting the people's' sacred right to a free, dignified and independent life. During their talks, the sides reasserted their common resolution to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the DCP, in the interests of both peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Delegation Departs 4 Jul

AU042054Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/78--Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, left Bucharest on July 4, after having paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The chairman of the Danish Communist Party was accompanied by Bernard Jeune, alternate member of the C.C. of the D.C.P.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION SIGNED WITH MEXICO

AU302007Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 30 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/6/1978--The protocol of the second session of the joint Romanian-Mexican commission was signed following negotiations in Bucharest over June 28-30. The protocol envisages the further development of commercial exchanges and the expansion of economic cooperation in machinebuilding, chemical industry, petro-chemical and crude oil industries, agriculture and in the technical-scientific domain.

BRIEFS

TURKISH TOURISM MINISTER ARRIVES--AGERPRES, 30/6/1978--A delegation of the Ministry of Tourism and Information of Turkey, headed by Minister Aleu Coskun, arrived on June 30 in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 1 Jul 78 AU]

TITO ADDRESSES SUTJESKA BATTLE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU0411452Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 4 Jul 78 AU

[Speech by President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito at public meeting at Tjentiste on the occasion of Yugoslavia's veterans' day and the 35th anniversary of the Sutjeska battle--live]

[Text] Comrades, allow me first of all to greet you most cordially and to thank you for having gathered here today in such an enormous number to pay homage to those who are a part of this place, who are resting here, who gave their lives for what we have today. This also is our obligation. This is first of all an obligation for us, the surviving participants of this epoch, but it is also an obligation for the present and future generations to always remember this magnificent struggle that we waged here against superior enemies, against Hitler's army and so forth. A struggle continued here in this rugged territory surrounding Sutjeska for an entire month. For a whole month we struggled against a superior enemy; being hungry, the fighters were also cold because there was much bad weather, rain and so forth. Nevertheless the spirit of aspiration to freedom won out, regardless of the fact that we were, so to say, in a minority, we won a victory here. But this victory cost us dearly. Nearly 8,000 of our fighters lie here; this is nearly a complete division. These were not only young people; there were also old people; there were also, so to speak, children; there were also women. At that time the percentage of women in our army was high. And they all died and fought helping one another but unfortunately the sacrifice that we made was great; but this sacrifice has enormous results because today we see what has become of Yugoslavia. Today Yugoslavia is a strong country, a united country and its peoples are united as brothers with one aim to build socialism and a better future for the generations to come. [applause]

I have spoken on several occasions about the Sutjeska battle which has entered history as the most glorious epoch of our national liberation struggle, as an epoch which lives and which will live permanently with an inextinguishable brilliance. But I want to say a few words also here in the days in which the 38th anniversary of this battle is being marked.

Comrades, a battle of the liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples took place at Sutjeska and in this rugged territory. After the capitulation of the bourgeois, non-national government, Hitler occupied our country with the aid of Mussolini, the Bulgarian Tsar Boris and other helpers and quislings; having experienced failures on many battlefields in our country, they drew up an infernal plan to surround us completely. As early as in 1941 the partisans opened the Yugoslav battlefield in the center of the so-called European fortress and the national liberation army grew from these partisan detachments. Although it was widely separated from other fronts of the anti-Hitler coalition, this army became a vital military factor in the Balkans and an important integral part of the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition. Its importance increased even more when the initiative on the eastern front and in Africa passed over into the hands of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Envisioning the advance of the allied armies and a possible landing by the Western allies troops in the Balkans and appraising that the national liberation army--such as it was at that time--represented a great danger to the defense of Yugoslavia [Tito corrects himself] defense of the southeast, Hitler decided to break it and destroy it at any price.

Since he had failed to achieve this in the fourth offensive, he undertook the fifth offensive with even greater forces and in the greatest secrecy. To achieve this goal, the German supreme command concentrated nearly 130,000 soldiers, the occupier and quisling soldiers. The Bulgarians, too, found themselves in this infamous march against our army here; that is, the Bulgarian fascist soldiers who with their artillery regiment were firing from over there across Piva at us here at Tjentiste. We nevertheless withstood all of them.

All these forces, numerically nearly eight times stronger, fell with a savage intensity upon the operational group of the national liberation army of Yugoslavia consisting of 16,000 fighters and 3,500 wounded soldiers and the central hospital. It is difficult to find in history an instance in which an army had such a disproportion between the fighters engaged in combat and those who it had to defend and take care of. Of course, this made our mobility more difficult. This was particularly evident in the Sutjeska battle where the Third Division was assigned the task of guarding the central hospital, the wounded whom we could not carry with us so quickly, and had to move in a different direction across the Tara River. Unfortunately, this delay of nearly 3 days over the question whether it would follow us or it would succeed in crossing Tara before that delayed us up there and thus the Germans were able to descend into this valley both from Foca and from Hercegovina and capture this Kosur Mountain which we should have held.

Here at Vucevo, on this mountain behind us, on 1 May 1943, the staff was at Djurdjevica Tara. At Djurdjevica Tara I obtained a report, a reliable report, that a large German force was moving through Hercegovina in our direction. It was immediately clear to us what this meant. It meant that a new encirclement of our main army, the main body of our army, was in progress. I issued an order to the Second Proletarian [Division] to take Vucevo as soon as possible, by forced march, so that the Germans would not take it and cut off our passage through Sutjeska and beyond, where we were to go.

Our army [Tito corrects himself] our brigade arrived at Vucevo at the same time as the Germans--the Germans from this side, and the partisans from the other. Here a very fierce clash occured with the Germans, straight out of the march. After a not very long battle, the Germans were pushed down those steep slopes, and we won victory by insuring the passage of, well, all the units through this (?gap). [applause]

It goes without saying that this undertaking by the Germans who wanted to take Vucevo did not succeed. But they did succeed in taking Kosur, which as you see is here at the center, and it caused us much grief. Several times our best units stormed it, but they could not take it, for it is very good for defense.

Then we had to go: when we emerged from the canyon, the staff went up toward Ozren, and our units were at Gornje Bare. The Germans also pushed forward from Hercegovina there, to advance and cut off our passage. You had brilliant examples of heroism of the Second Dalmatian [brigade] which was up there. I received a letter saying: A third or two thirds of our men have fallen or been wounded, but reckon with us as if we still were an entire brigade and they really fought heroically. [applause]

Thus we passed through. We succeeded in breaking through the encirclement. The First Proletarian [division] went forward and pulled down the barriers there.

At Valinovac, on a mountain that had been taken by the Germans, the First Proletarian mauled these Germans, terribly mauled them; they had great losses and fled. The First Proletarian then went forward and we went behind. But the Germans continuously assaulted this road as we went along.

The Fourth Montenegrin [Brigade] defended a mountain below Ozren. It was called Ljubin Grob. There the brigade also lost a terrific number of men, but the Germans were unable to prevent our passage. [applause] You see, it was an episode which occurred most frequently around Tjentiste. Thus in this battle, under equal conditions, with light arms which we mostly took from the enemy, with infantry weapons, our fighters physically exhausted in preceding battles, worn out by marching day and night and by hunger, accepted a fight for life or death. In these mountains, calls to assault echoed, comrade gave his life for comrade, a fighter for the wounded, fateful hours of greatest tribulation were running. Our units withstood these tribulations and we broke out of this iron ring. [applause]

This is the meaning of our victory: Hitler did everything in his power but could not defeat us. We went on to new victories, to new actions against the Germans, Italians and others. We succeeded because the most important thing on our side withstood all the superiority of the enemies, and this thing was our moral-political force, the combative spirit which arose from the comprehension of the aims for which we fought. [applause]

Our national liberation army emerged from the battle of the Sutjeska as a victor both in the military and the moral-political sense. The sacrifices we had to make were unfortunately very high. But whenever we revive our memories of them--regardless of the fact that three and a half decades have passed since those days--we cannot do so without tears in our eyes. [Tito repeats himself] cannot do so without tears in our eyes, for we lost one third of our men; not a half but a third. [as heard]

In the mountains and ravines around us, sons and daughters of all our peoples and nationalities fought shoulder to shoulder and died. You see, this is interesting: That this greatest battle in our national liberation struggle was fought by all our peoples. This meant at the same time the creation of a united Yugoslavia, a Yugoslavia of brotherhood and unity that exists today. The present and the future generations must remember that they must preserve this unity. This unity is the only thing that saves Socialist Yugoslavia in developing in the way the people want and in the way that will be the best for our people and the future generations. [applause]

Of course this is also the greatest achievement of our revolution. One part did not separate from the other then, just as it does not separate now and cannot separate in the future and it must not separate in the future. [applause]

It is therefore an obligation for all of us, especially for the new generations, to preserve and cultivate the exalted ethics and humanism of the Sutjeska battle as an everlasting source of inspiration in the struggle for the further comprehensive progress of our community and an ever better life for our man.

It is a great advantage for a young generation to have in its country and its people examples of such tenacity, such consciousness and such high morale. Of course it is not enough merely to recall what it used to be. One should derive lessons from this.

The rich experience from our war must be studied even to a greater extent than up to now because this is a component part of the activity within the framework of all-people's defense and social self-protection. We have accomplished a great deal in this respect but it is necessary to do more. Our future must not be slackened for a single moment. [Tito corrects himself], that is, our vigilance must not be slackened for a single moment especially in view of the present-day complicated and very serious situation in the world. You see, comrades, that hardly a day passes without something happening somewhere in the world, something that leads to a further worsening and to dangers of new war clashes. You see, wars continue and, unfortunately, we must say that even nonalined countries are warring among themselves which is the saddest thing. It is now our duty to do everything especially now when the Belgrade meeting of foreign ministers of nonalined countries is approaching, [the meeting] to reach an agreement on the summit meeting and to adopt decisions. We must do everything and we have done this so far: You know that Yugoslavia has won enormous prestige in the world. Today the world willingly accepts Yugoslavia. They willingly hear it and they are happy to come to us to become convinced on the spot on what has become of the once small, undeveloped Yugoslavia.

Our vigilance--as I have said--must be permanent. For this reason I appeal from this place to all peace-loving forces not to pass a single day without doing something for peace and to stop the present dangerous trend. The example of Sutjeska as well as many other examples provided by other peoples with their liberation struggles show that moral force is above all others, that the spirit of fighters is stronger than all weapons. This should be a warning to all those who are still not renouncing force in their policies and the conviction that problems can be solved and their will imposed upon other peoples by force.

For its part Yugoslavia will further continue to make the greatest possible contribution [applause] to understanding and cooperation between peoples and will bring to this its entire great reputation which it has won in the international relations. This month our country will host the ministerial meeting, as I have already mentioned, and, of course, we will have to very energetically strive in favor of preserving the unity of nonalined countries. Since Colombo Sri Lanka the unity of nonalined countries has been jeopardized. The enemies of nonalinement, the opponents of nonalinement have started to work very energetically to split the nonalined countries. First, it is becoming evident that they have succeeded to a certain extent because there are a few countries warring among themselves, nonalined countries. Second, attempts are being made by means of various pressures to make the role of nonalined countries in the world impossible, the role which today represents nearly two billion or two billion of mankind. [sentence as heard] And this is not so little, this is over 100 states.

Of course, this is a force which is very dangerous to various imperialist desires, their various plans and so forth, briefly, a force which represents the consciousness of mankind. This group for which we provided the initiative, we and India and Egypt and other countries, Indonesia and so forth, has played an enormous role to date. The nonalined countries are playing an enormous role in the United Nations by preventing the bloc policy from being introduced into the United Nations, that is, by preventing an enormous majority of UN members from being turned into small change for settling accounts. Today the nonalined countries play the main role in the United Nations because they are the most numerous.

Thus, this attempt of splitting has caused us considerable damage so far. But I assure you, comrades, that we shall not rest nor have we rested until now and we have done everything that we could so far and we shall now do what we can to insure that the nonalined countries will not be split, the nonalined countries which are an important factor in the life of many and many states because they nevertheless insure their existence in this manner and that colonialism is not again victorious.

Comrades, I want to say a few words about our 11th congress [shout "long live the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities" and applause] which concluded its work some 10 days ago. We are all still under the powerful and direct impression of this great political and social event in the life of our country. But we can say confidently right now that in the history of our struggle for socialism and socialist self-management, for the further progress of socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia, the 11th congress will be recorded as a lasting testament to the constant and comprehensive advance of our social community and as a reliable guide for its future. If we want to express in the briefest form the importance and essence of its messages, then we can say that this was the congress of the continuity of our revolutionary development in the political stability and strength of our socialist self-managing society and in a strong unity of communists, the working people, the peoples and nationalities of our country.

Critically examining the road traversed and the problems and difficulties that we face and still will face, the congress noted that the period between the 10th and 11th congresses is one of the most fruitful periods in our postwar development. We achieved really great results in all spheres of social life and even more strengthened the international position and reputation of our country in the world. On this basis the 11th congress determined the tasks and directions of the activities of all organized socialist forces in the coming period. We can point out with pride and satisfaction that the congress expressed the unanimous devotion of our working people to the general course and policy of the LCY both in the domestic and in the international field. This even more strengthens us in our determination to persist on this road without any retreats before difficulties and oppositions and without any hestitation. Thus, we shall continue with even greater persistence and energy the struggle to strengthen the material basis of the social position and power of the workers class and the working people as the dominant economic and political force of our society.

We shall struggle with undiminished determination for the independence and equality of peoples and countries, for democratic international political and economic cooperation and for the independence, unity and action ability of the movement of nonalinement as a peace-loving, progressive and humanist alternative for the troubled and uneasy mankind, briefly, for peace, security and social progress and socialism in the world. [applause] expressed in the briefest form, these are the basic messages of the 11th LCY Congress. It is also seen from these messages how groundless were various outside outside conjectures about alleged changes in our course. As a matter of fact, Yugoslavia's stability and the unity of its peoples and nationalities originate precisely in our social, economic and political system based on socialist self-mangement.

I am deeply convinced that I express the view of all of you when I say that the 11th congress is a congress of creative action and unity of the Yugoslav communists, and not only of the communists but also the unity of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. It has fully met the aspirations and expectations of the workers class, the working people and the peoples and nationalities of our country. [applause].

Comrades, I know how many of our people and primarily the youth visit this historic place in the course of a single year. I know about all those manifestations that are held here and gather the young people from all parts of our country. I follow this and I rejoice in this from the bottom of my heart because [illegible]s must radiate to all generations of our country, young generations so that they will follow the road which their predecessors traversed. I think that the full significance of all this can be best grasped by those who personally lived through those unforgettable days of unprecedented suffering and matchless heroism. Coming here, a man experiences with great impact what is the most sublime in our revolution. It is perhaps nowhere perceived as strongly as here what their own brotherhood and unity meant to our peoples and nationalities in their most difficult trials. A man rises perhaps nowhere as much as here above what is at times imposed in daily life by some narrow-minded individuals and some narrow interests.

We have also today instances in Yugoslavia in which individuals, who have turned renegades and who have forgotten the blood and sacrifices given by our country, are serving those who oppressed us at that time; they are serving and they are speaking unfavorably of and besmirching our struggle, they are speaking unfavorably of and besmirching those heroes who died here. But I must say to you that we must not allow those who are doing this today to pass unpunished, [applause] and that we shall know how to defend the magnificent image of our fighters who gave their lives here for what we have today.

I wish you all, my dear comrades, great success in your work and much happiness in your life. [applause] Convey my greetings and best wishes to the people of this region in all those places from which you have arrived here today. Thank you. [applause]

TITO VISITS WAR MUSEUM IN TJENTISTE

LD031645Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tjentiste--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito visited the museum commemorating the battle of Sutjeska at about 1030 today. Raif Dizdarevic and Nikola Stojanovic drove with President Tito from Sutjeska villa to the museum, and President Tito was met in front of the museum by Cvijetin Mijatovic, Rato Dugonjic, Branko Mikulic, Todo Kurtovic and Niko Mihaljevic.

"These lists of fallen comrades, the thousands of heroes who lost their lives here--create a most powerful impression," said President Tito, visibly impressed by the exhibition of 13 monumental frescoes by the painter Krsto Hegedusic. On the bare walls between the frescoes exactly 6,509 names of the partisan fighters who lost their lives here in the valley of heroes are engraved.

Assessing very favorably the workmanship of the frescoes by Hegedusic, President Tito spent some time talking to the comrades present as he was leaving the museum. "That is ours," said the president, pointing toward the hill from which the enemy artillery units pounded the partisan positions for a full 10 days.

"Up there is Ozren hill where I was wounded, and that is where Sava got through with his division," the president said, pointing toward Krekovi where the famous Commander Sava Kovacevic perished.

After completing his visit to the Sutjeska museum, President Tito wrote the following words in the museum's visitors' book: "Let these heroes' innumerable names be a signpost to the ever new generations of the nations of Yugoslavia as to how to sacrifice oneself for the freedom and unity of one's country."

TANJUG REPORTS ON VISIT BY JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION

Received by Markovic

LD032345Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 3, (TANJUG)--Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic today received Ken Yasui, speaker of the House of Councilors of the Japanese Diet, and a group of Japanese senators who are paying an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Underlined in the ensuring talk was the interest of Yugoslavia and Japan in further developing and promoting relations and cooperation, especially between the two parliaments.

The Japanese guests spoke of the establishment of a league of friendship with Yugoslavia in the Japanese Diet, whose activity is expected to further advance overall relations and cooperation between Japan and Yugoslavia.

The Japanese delegation expressed great intersest in the policy of non-alignment, underlining Yugoslavia's important role in implementing this policy.

Also discussed with possibilities for resolving certain questions as preconditions for improved cooperation, especially economic cooperation, between the two countries, and primarily Yugoslavia's great deficit in trade with Japan, also underlined was the two countries' interest in cooperating on the markets of third countries.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic also gave a luncheon today in honor of the Japanese parliamentary delegation. In their toasts at the luncheon, Markovic and Yasui stated their wish for the further promotion of overall Yugoslav-Japanese relations and cooperation.

Meeting with Hodza

LD032346Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 3, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Presidency Vice-President Fadil Hodza today exchanged views with members of a Japanese Diet House of Councilors delegation, led by speaker Ken Yasui, on the two countries' rich and diverse cooperation, as well as on current international questions.

The Japanese visitors underlined in particular the increasingly friendly Yugoslav-Japanese relations and the Japanese people's high esteem of President Tito and independent Yugoslavia.

Japan's growing interest in relations with this country, it was noted, is reflected by the founding of the Japanese parliamentary league of friendship and cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Fadil Hodza pointed to both sides' interest in and real possibilities for a wider and faster promotion of bilateral relations, especially in the economic field.

He also referred to the importance of non-aligned policy for settling current international questions, for world peace, and international relations based on equality.

Delegation Departs

LD041906Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 4 (TANJUG)--A Japanese parliamentary delegation, headed by speaker of the House of Councilors Ken Yasui, left here today after a two-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

Their stay in Yugoslavia, though brief, was an opportunity for the Japanese parliamentarians to learn of the important results Yugoslavia has acieved in the construction of its self-management socialist society. Although the two countries differ as regards their social, economic and political systems, there is much room left for their fruitful bilateral cooperation, said Ken Yasui prior to leaving Yugoslavia.

The speaker of the House of Councilors of the Japanese parliament underlined the exceptional political work of President Tito and his great role in the struggle for peace and peaceful cooperation in the world.

During the visit to Yugoslavia, the Japanese parliamentary delegation conducted talks with Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Fadil Hodza, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Branislav Ikonic.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Vrhovec in Dubrovnik

LD032125Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, had talks in the Hotel Excelsior in Dubrovnik tonight with the representatives of the sociopolitical life and of the assembly of the Dubrovnik municipality.

Josip Vrhovec discussed some aspects of our foreign policy and in this context he stressed the importance of the forthcoming Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of nonalined countries to which--he said--Yugoslavia attaches exceptional significance.

The federal secretary also spoke of some other international questions of interest to Yugoslavia.

Hodza Receives Liberian Envoy

LD262056Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1903 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG)--Fadil Hodza, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, today received Robert Kyeli Kennedy, the newly-appointed ambassador of Liberia to Yugoslavia, who presented him his letters of credence.

In the [word indistinct] talks of some length, both sides laid stress on the significance of the development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Liberia, particularly in economics.

Ambassador Kennedy emphasized that Yugoslavia and Liberia, (?both) members of the nonaligned countries coordination bureau, have exerted joint efforts against colonialism and other forms of domination in the world, adding that Liberia is further engaged in the positive actions, constructive work within the UN, the nonaligned movement and other international forums in which Liberia and Yugoslavia have always fruitfully and usefully cooperated.

Laying stress, too, on the significance of good cooperation between Yugoslavia and Liberia, Hodza said that this cooperation is even more needed and more important today since, as nonaligned countries, we are faced with greater problems and difficulties which seriously threaten the unity and action capability of the nonaligned movement. Hodza expressed his conviction that the forthcoming non-aligned foreign ministerial conference in Belgrade will be a suitable occasion for joining efforts in the direction of overcoming these difficulties.

Stambolic Confers With GDR's Flegel

LD282012Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 28, (TANJUG)--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the republican assembly of the Republic of Serbia, eastern Yugoslavia, today received Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the German Democratic Republic's Council of Ministers, now in Yugoslavia on the occasion of the session of the mixed intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

In the ensuing talk, some current matters of economic cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and Serbia were discussed. Both sides asserted that it develops successfully.

Leaders Attend Slovenia Celebration

LD042104Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Dobrepolje--The central Slovene observance of veterans day was held in the Dolenjsko village of Predstruge near Dobrepolje, 30 km southeast of Ljubljana, over 50,000 workers, former partisans, 1941 partisans and national liberation struggle heroes, officers and men of the Yugoslav People's Army, reserve officers from all over our country, young people and pioneers come from Slovenia and other parts of Yugoslavia to participate in this rally.

There was a cordial welcome at the meeting for Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The most prominent socio-political workers of Slovenia, Sergej Krajger, Franc Popit, Mitja Ribicic, Vinko Hafner, Franc Leskosek, Ivan Macek, Marijan Brecelj, Pepca Kardelj, Lidja Sentjurc, Vida Tomsic and others were also present.

The function was also attended by senior representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army: Stane Potocar, Col Gen Dusan Korac and Col Gen Franc Tavcar, Lt Col Gen Branko Jerkic, and the acting president of the federal board of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia [SRVSJ], Hamdija Omanovic.

There was warm welcome at the meeting for the delegations of Slovene minorities in Italy and Austria and for a delegation of former Italian partisans.

After Janez Vipotnik delivered the formal address on behalf of the Yugoslav People's Army, the meeting was greeted by Col Gen Dusan Korac and by Hamija Omanovic on behalf of the SRVSJ federal board.

A letter of greetings was sent from the meeting to President Tito.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO ECONOMY--Pristinia--The economy of Kosovo has recorded in the first months of this year more favorable results. In comparison with the same period last year the overall economic activity in the province is, however, considerably below the planned expectations envisaged by the resolution on the realization of the social plan of development for this year. Instrumental in this have been the losses from last year in many collectives, a low growth rate of industrial production, an unfavorable foreign trade exchange, the growth of general and common consumption and other weaknesses. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD]

VOJVODINA TU HEAD--Novi Sad--At its session today the council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Vojvodina accepted the proposal of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and by the secretariat of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Unions that Mihalj Bognar be elected new president of the council of the Federation of the Trade Unions in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. As is known, Marko Djuricin, who has been the president up till now, is the candidate for the office of the secretary of the League of Communists Municipal Committee in Novi Sad. Mihalj Bognar was born in 1936 and is Hungarian by nationality. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD]

KUWAIT HEALTH MINISTER--Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member Svetozar Pepovski conducted official talks with Kuwaiti Minister of Health al-'Awadi in Belgrade today. Pepovski and Al-'Awadi discussed the expansion of bilateral cooperation in the field of health, medicine and pharmacology. Special attention was devoted to cooperation in designing, building and equipping the rehabilitation center of the Sabah hospital in Kuwait. Also discussed was the schooling and specialized training of Kuwaiti medical personnel, the activity of Yugoslav medical personnel in Kuwait, as well as possibilities for Kuwaiti citizens undergoing medical treatment in Yugoslavia. At the same time, the two officials considered questions related to the two countries initiatives for further cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of health. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151